"P & O"
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,132—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1900.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND OF Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. SOBRAON	7322	L. M. Wibmer	29th Dec, 1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6237	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1922	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8500	W. A. Wheler	6th April

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901,

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

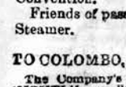
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,042	in Jan., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1900.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Duca BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1901
" R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb., 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2862	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2811	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2883	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets, 6 months.	Return Tickets, 9 months.	Return Tickets, 12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th January, 1901.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

G. DELAYA, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	17th Jan. 1901.
INDU	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about the 9th Jan., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th December, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 1st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 3rd January, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga Bahrein, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bushch, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 28th December.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 21st January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 29th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th December, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. DUNEARN ..... Sailing about 31st Dec.

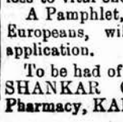
For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 7th Nov. 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

WANTED.

WANTED.

A THROUGHLY EXPERIENCED and PRACTICAL DYER of Alizarine and Chrome colours, etc. He must be able to take charge of a large Dye House from 7 A.M., to 6 P.M. Starting salary, about Rupees 80 accordidg to ability.

Apply to A. P., care of this paper.

MILL MANAGER.

PRACTICAL and exyerienced, desires SITUATION as MILL MANAGER, or position in office of Managing Agents, has a thorough knowledge of Mill organisation together with a Cotton Buying experience in the up-country markets. Good references.

Apply "X," care of this paper.

GOVERNMENT OF PAHANG.

WANTED FOR THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, PAHANG,

A DRAFTSMAN. Salary $ 75. per mensem, with free partly furnished quarters.

QUALIFICATIONS:—Should have some knowledge of building designs and be able to prepare drawings from rough sketches. Application, together with copies of recent testimonials, should be sent addressed to the BRITISH RESIDENT, PAHANG, not later than 31st January, 1901.

A. BUTLER,
British Resident, Pahang.

22nd November, 1900.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

CHRISTMAS STOCK.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

GUARANTEED QUALITY AND CONDITION.

SELECTED SHERRIES

Chosen on the Spot and Shipped through the well-known Firm of Gonsalez Byass & Co. The better classes of these Wines stocked by TREACHER & Co. are the finest to be found in India.

PORT WINES

Shipped to the Company direct from the Celebrated House, SANDIMAN & CO. Special attention is called to our

SUPERIOR OLD PORT,

A REALLY MAGNIFICENT DESSERT WINE.

CHAMPAGNES.

HIGH CLASS BRANDS ONLY STOCKED.
DOYEN & CO., GIESLER,
HEIDSIECK, POMERY AND GRENO, PERRIER JOUET.

CLARETS.

EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES.
GOOD DINNER WINES.

CHOICE DESSERT WINES.

Obtained Direct from Bordeaux.

STILL BURGUNDIES.
SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.
CLARET IN WOOD.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES

Imported from Coblentz through DEINHARD & CO. The Company's Stock of these Wines is very Extensive and in SPLENDID CONDITION.

STILL AND SPARKLING WINES.
SAUTERNES.
HUNGARIAN & AUSTRIAN WINES.

TREACHER & CO.'S

LARGE RED GENERAL CATALOGUE IS NOW READY, AND WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

XMAS 1900.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their ORDERS for 'XMAS.

'XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated	at Re.	1	0 per lb.
'XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced	" "	1	4 "
'XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced	" "	1	8 "
'XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations	" Rs.	2	0 "

English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, etc., etc.,
French and Nepolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.
Italian Pastry and Small Cakes prepared Daily.
Maeringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Dessarts.
Fresh made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.
Fresh made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream.
Nougats, Almond, Pralines, etc.,
Crystallized Fruits, Fine Choix.
Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers.
All of the Best and prepared at Shortest Notice.
XMAS AND WEDDING CRACKERS, BEST AND FINEST QUALITY,

N.B.—This year our 'Xmas Cakes will all bear our stamp.

F. CORNAGLIA

IMPORTER OF OILMAN'S STORES **F. CORNAGLIA,** AND FANCY GOODS.

BOMBAY, 83, 85, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BRANCH:—Esplanade Road. POONA, East Street Camp.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO VINCENT AND COMPANY.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

It will, I am sure, prove a useful and convenient book of reference to all concerned in the administration of the Criminal Law.—Hon. Sir C. A. WHITE, C. J., Madras.

Your digest is an excellent book . . . I have found it very useful.—R. GHOSH, Bar-at-Law, Calcutta.

The comprehensive Criminal Digest is a very valuable compilation.—"Indian Review," Madras.

I think it a most valuable compilation and well deserves its name.—Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY, H. C., Bombay.

It is a concise, careful, and well conceived compendium . . . I have put it to the test and found it very helpful.—N. M. SAMARTH, Vakil, Bombay.

This digest is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. It is by far the greatest criminal digest yet published in India.—"LAWYER," July, 1900.

PRICE Rs. 17, POSTAGE 6 Annas.

TO BE HAD

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at a discount of 25 per cent. to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearence Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Races	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
5	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRINKING WATER

should invariably be boiled, and after cooling passed through one of

KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS.

which are filled with a specially prepared Anti-germ medium.
Price, 1 gallon size, Rs. 12 each. 2 gallon size, Rs. 17-8 each.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGAR.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS, LONDON.

ASTHMATIC PAROXYSMS.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid
70, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

DR. BARTHOLOW says "The relief is obtained in a few minutes, and sometimes the relief is permanent." The sovereign remedy for dire ASTHMA. From the oldest recipe. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT,

FRIDAY, 28th DECEMBER,

HORNBY ROW, near G. I. P. Railway.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE,

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 P.M.

Doors open at 3 p.m.

When Children and Ayahs will be admitted for half price.

THE BIGGEST, THE BEST, THE FINEST ORGANIZATION WITH

MORE ACTS ! MORE HORSES ! !

MORE TRICKS ! ! MORE FUN ! !

MORE PERFORMERS ! MORE SEATS ! ! !

Than was ever known in the annals of Bombay amusements.

All the Amusing and Amazing attractions of the Arena.

WE WANT TO
C. U. B. A. WITNESS.

PRICES.

Private Box to hold 6	Rs. 20
Single Seat in Private Box	" 4
Dress Circle	" 3
Second Chairs	" 2
Stall	Re. 1
Pit, Natives	Ans. 8

Special Seats reserved for Native women.

Box plan at the Circus from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Notice.—Owing to the Limited Number of Box Seats available Patronisers are urged to Book at the earliest opportunity.

W. PFLUEGER,
General Representative.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FOR THE OCCASION OF THE XMAS HOLIDAY.
CINEMATOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION
in conjunction with
BINOMIAL OPTICAL DIORAMA,
78 Pictures, including
TRANSVAAL WAR SCENES,
Specially taken by the PHOTOGRAPHIC staff sent to the seat of war by the WARWICK TRADING CO.
Price of admission—Rs. 1-8, 1, 12 ans., 8 ans., 4 ans.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half the price except the back seats.
Commencing at 9 p.m., sharp. Carriages at 11-15 p.m.
Box plan, at the Theatre.

K. M. BALIWALA, Proprietor.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SULTAN	2814	Poblenz	21st Jan.
SAFARI	1432	Ahrens	4th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for BENADIR COAST, viz., MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 27th Nov., 1900.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,

GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application

TO
THE MANAGER
8, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE,
79, Farringdon Road, E. C.

CALCUTTA BRANCH 99, Clive St.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS ! !
FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRETTY NECKLACES in delicate Chains, for wear close round throat. A number of patterns for selection. MARCKS & Co. Ld., Bombay & Poona.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUN PROOF HELMETS.—Light Weight Cork Shikar Helmets. Ellwood Best Quality. Polo Pith Helmets. Few soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims—ASQUITH and LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to XMAS TREE HOLDERS and Toy buyers, as all our remaining Stock is to be cleared at Special Discount till 1st January.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Indian Gold, Diamond and Silver Jewellery kept in large and varied collections. Silverware, Cutch work, at Re. 1 per tola.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, &c., 31, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Re. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

ELECTRIC PUNKAHS, Storage Batteries, and Dynamos, stocked by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

WANTED, an Experienced HEAD READER; must have a perfect knowledge of English accurate and reliable; experience on daily paper preferred. Good salary to competent man. Appl/ MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, an intelligent PRINTER; must be Experienced, able to manage the work of a Daily Paper; strict disciplinarian, and reliability Essential. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the East; contains the Special Trains and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Termini.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

EK-DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRIOR. Rs. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF CURIOSITIES SUITABLE FOR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following Europe and Japanese curiosities, consisting of rich carved Japanese cabinets and panels, gold embroidered silk screens, silk bed covers, purdahs, table covers, handkerchiefs, large flower vases jardinier tea sets, wall plates, bamboo furniture, rich majolica jardinier on stand, figures, busts, umbrella stand, scent boxes, onix marble sliding table lamps, hanging lamps, hanging ice boxes with refrigerators terra cotta figures, busts, flower vases, real bronze figures and vases, best plated ware suitable for hotels, plush work and toilet boxes, Ivory toilet boxes, leather goods consisting of albums, date racks, dressing bags and cases, opera glasses, carriage, time pieces, American new bicycles, rich carpets perambulators, tricycles, tricycle horses, etc.

Also the property of a deceased Parsee gentleman consisting of:—Scent boxes and frames, jewel boxes, toilet boxes albums, etc.

Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, the stock-in-trade of the La Ville de Paris Hair Cutting Saloon, consisting of French, English and American Perfumery, toilet articles of all sorts, furniture fittings, &c.

The above will be sold in one lot or in small lots to suit purchasers.

The goods are on view.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum Back Road, next to the bungalow, of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhai, the valuable and handsome plain and open carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, semi-grand piano by John Broadwood, English harmonium by C. Riethemer, Stuttgart, nearly new, folding harmonium, musical box playing Hindustani tunes, aviary with birds, brass fish aquarium, oil paintings, glassware, plateware crockery, etc., the property of HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE MAJOR, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, book and hat stands, iron safes,
1 Mahogany semi-grand piano by Collard and Collard.
The property of a medical gentleman, consisting of medicine in bottles and pots, dispensing counter and tables, glass-door cupboards, chairs, writing table, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second-hand bicycles by different markers.
1 light victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand strong built office shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built pony cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 7th prox., at 3 p.m., the handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, single barrel rifle by E. Harrison and Co., double barrelled central fire 12 bore, 1 gun by Thomas Turner in leather case, table ornaments, pictures, books, wearing apparel, masonic apron and sword, &c., the property of the late J. B. HAWORTH, Esq.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

SALE OF BATTY FIELDS AT WORLEE PAKHADY.

Under instruction from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonji Kanderia, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of January next, at 4 p.m.

All those 13 pieces of ground or fields of which two are Foras and the remaining eleven are fazundari, containing in all 5766 square yards or thereabouts and situate at Worlee Pakhady in the Subdistrict, and Island of Bombay. The two pieces of Foras land are registered by the Collector's of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 255, new No. 12246 and new Survey Nos. 3-3088 and 4-3080.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th December, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th December, 1900, at 4 p.m., at Belasis Bridge Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th December, 1900.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, OLD LAUNCH, FITTINGS BOATS, &C. &C.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd proximo, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Co's Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes scrap brass, copper, lead, and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, old launch, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, mahogany sideboard, marble slabs, old troops mess utensils, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, &c., AT G. I. P. RAILWAY VICTORIA TERMINUS.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 15th January, 1901, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels &c., &c., and also 1 box of Photograph Material, 1 large box with fiddle, 1 box of Photograph Materials, 1 small dubbers sweet scented oil, 1 box of patent Medecine, 1 box of Photograph Materials, 1 parcel of scented oil.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th December, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c. On account of the concerned—
9 cases hams.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong rally cart.
1 strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong-built dogcart.
1 strong-victoria, in good order.
1 bay waler mare.
1 strong victoria with removeable couch-box with fine betten grey horse and harness.

Under the instruction from the executors of the late Mr. F. Heyer Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Bandora, Pali Hill Road, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, of the latest design made to order, best plated ware, rich glass and crockery ware, handsome oleographs and pictures, rich Japanese and China flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, wearing apparels, one first-rate mahogany full size state billiard table by Thurston with balls, cues, lamps, &c. complete, one handsome American cart, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and caved French-polished household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong victoria in very good order, a handsome strong grey Arab horse, young, quiet in harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Dr. A. H. DEANE.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th December, 1900.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT
FOR THE XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a

Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. Italso treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Bycalla and Poona.

JOHN BEGG'S
ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY,

As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.

The only Whisky distilled on the Queen's Estate at Balmoral.

Agents:—BOMBAY—PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd.
MADRAS—SPENCER & CO., Ltd.
RANGOON—ARTHUR BARNES & CO., Ltd.

General Export Agents—BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., LONDON.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED.
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

---

10 FIRST CLASS AND GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED FOR
MINTON'S TILES.

By Special Appointment to Her Majesty The Queen-Empress.

By Special Appointment to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

Estimates given and Special Designs furnished for all kinds of High-Class Tile Work for Internal or External Decoration.

FAIENCE AND MOSAIC WORK A SPECIALITY.

Telegraphic Address "ASTRAL," STOKE-ON-TRENT. Telephone, 2097. A.B.C. CODE USED.

LONDON HOUSE AND SHOW ROOMS:
MINTON & CO., 50, CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET, W.

MANUFACTORY:
MINTON, HOLLINS & CO., PATENT TILE WORKS, STOKE-ON-TRENT.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

23 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Offices and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEKLAL—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—RS. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying Interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 1, 2 and 3 months, at 5 1-2 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. H. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.

NOTICES.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration, with the will annexed of JOSEPH BENJAMIN ARNOLD alias AARON, late of Bombay, European inhabitant, who died at Bombay on or about the 9th day of October, 1900, have been granted to Mr. GEORGE ARNOLD, the duly constituted Attorney of LOUISA ARNOLD, the widow and sole Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased. All persons having any claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send in their claims to the Undersigned within fourteen days from this date, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the estate having regard only to such claims as he shall have by that time received notice of and no subsequent claims will be recognised. All persons indebted to the said estate or holding any securities or other property whatsoever belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay or deliver over the same without any delay to the said administrator whose receipt alone shall be a valid discharge for the same.—Dated this 21st day of December, 1900.

PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & MOOS,
Attorneys for Mr. GEORGE ARNOLD,
the Administrator.

FOR SALE.

No. 2775.

NOTICE.

SALE OF THE MALABAR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY MILL,
MALABAR DISTRICT.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF SOUTH MALABAR.
O. S. No. 2 OF 1900.
THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd. ...Plaintiff.
VERSUS
1 The MALABAR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, Calicut, 2 A. L. A. R. RAMASWAMI CHETTIAR'S son A. L. A. R. R. M. ARUNACHALLAM CHETTIAR of Devacotta, Madura District, 3 A. L. A. R. R. M. CHOKALINGAM CHETTIAR, 4 A. L. A. R. R. M. VELLAYYAN CHETTIAR, 5 A. L. A. R. R. M. NARAYANAN CHETTIAR, 5th Defendant is a minor by guardian ad litem 2nd Defendant ...Defendants

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Decree passed by the District Court of South Malabar, Calicut, in O. S. No. 2 of 1900, and of the order of the said Court, dated 18th December, 1900, on the Execution Petition submitted by the Plaintiff, The Commercial Bank of India, Limited, against the Defendants, the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Calicut, and 4 others, the Central Nazir of the District Court, South Malabar, Calicut, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Calicut, the valuable properties consisting of the Mill house and all the Messuages, Tenements, Bungalows, Engine houses, Boiler houses, Godowns, Buildings and Erections now standing on the Kotuparamba in Panniankara Amsom, Calicut Taluk, and also all the Steam Engines, Boilers, Mill gear, Mill wright work fixed and moveable Machinery, Implements, Tools and Utensils now fixed to or placed upon or used in or about the said land, Mill buildings and premises and all trees and other improvements standing upon the paramba. The sale will be held on MONDAY, the 18th February, 1901.

Further particulars of the properties may be obtained on application to this Court.

ACTING DISTRICT JUDGE.
District Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 18th December, 1900.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

CLUB BLEND
A very fine peg Whisky.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 60		28	16
With Single Temple 50		24	16
With Cur 50		24	16
Folders or Place-Nez....50		24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MAROKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Re. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Re. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.
GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.
TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.
PROPRIETRESS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 32m. High water, 3-16m., 3-53a. Low water, 9-31m., 9-14a.
Expected arrival of Lumsden's Horse.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Warren's Circus, Hornby Row.

CALENDARS FOR THE NEW TIME.—Messrs. Vatcha Brothers, cycle and motor dealers, Girgaum Road, Bombay, have sent out a humorous picture almanac which forcibly illustrates the dangers of cycling.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Porbunder, per s.s. *Goa*, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a. m.., on Friday, the 28th inst.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. Coromandel, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, the 1st January 1901.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 2 p.m., on Monday, the 31st inst. Letters, &c., for Aden and Egypt, specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU LAD.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Supari Baug Road, Parel, regarding the death of Mohunji Moorji, a Hindu lad, aged thirteen years. The deceased had recently been in the employ of a cloth merchant at Lower Colaba and lived with his master, About half-past 10 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, Mohunji went to his cousin, Haridas, at Supari Baug Road, Parel, and asked him to lend him Rs. 25, alleging that his master had accused him of having robbed him of a silver ornament. Haridas refused the request and turned him out of the house. About two hours after deceased, in company of his master and another man, returned to his cousin and they all sat in the room. The master complained to Haridas that deceased had stolen from his cupboard a silver ornament and sold it to a marwaree and asked for the return of the ornament or its value. Whilst this conversation was going on, deceased suddenly left the room, walked across the road and deliberately jumped into the hot water tank of the Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Mill and was drowned. The police were informed and they dragged the tank but failed to recover the body, which rose to the surface of the water yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A WHISKY THIEF.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Fish charged Bhewa Essoo, a servant in the employ of Messrs. C. E. Phillimore, Ld., wine and spirit merchants, with the theft of a bottle of whisky.

It appears accused was suspected of taking away liquor from the premises for some time past. Constable Fish received certain information on Monday last, which led him to watch the accused as he left work. He followed him to Bori Bunder, where accused was arrested as he alighted from a tram-car. He was searched and the bottle was found concealed in a parcel, containing wearing apparel. The manager of the firm, Mr. Kirkbride, said that for some time past supicion had existed that liquor was being taken away from the establishment.

The magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPT TO BLACKMAIL HAWKERS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Sheikh Hussein Abdul Karim with attempted theft and cheating in respect of eight annas.

It appears that at about 6 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, accused mixed amongst several hawkers in Mutton Street and passed himself off as a police sepoy, doing duty in Mazagon Section. To strengthen his statement he produced a pair of police chappals. He said that Moglai law had been stopped for a little while, but was now in force again and he had been ordered by his sahib to collect money. A boy whom he approached refused to give him money, whereupon accused produced a piece of paper, and said it was a warrant, and the boy had better pay the money, or he would have to go to the police chowkey. As the boy still refused to give any money accused forcibly tried to take eight annas from the boy's box.

The magistrate said that the practice of blackmailing hawkers was pretty general, and the Commissioner let them sit on the road-side without payment. Accused had evidently got his information from some police sepoy and tried to induce people to give him money. He sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards,	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	4	3	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	3	11	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Kamathipura Talao and Kumbharwada...	17	8	24
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill ...	0	2	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	3	2	34
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	0	1	5
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	1	9
Wadi Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	1	13
Total ...	27	29	147
Total plague deaths to date....	80,746	66,719	
Same date last year ...	70	50	239

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending December 14 were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay ...	112	78
Poona (including Cantonment) ...	49	47
Districts.		
Surat ...	5	3
Thana ...	13	10
Nasik ...	7	8
Poona (excluding City) ...	25	19
Satara ...	22	11
Kolaba ...	7	2
Belgaum ...	185	145
Dharwar ...	61	43
Kanara ...	1	3
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar ...	45	17
Kolhapur ...	17	16
Baroda territory ...	15	3
Janjira ...	1	0
Savanur ...	2	1
Total...	570	408
Week ending 7th Dec. ...	634	515
Total to date ...	414,584	324,552

Karachi, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind) Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parker, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Aden, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, and Bhor were free during the week.

THE INDIAN TEXTILE DIARY AND REFERENCE BOOK.—We have received from Mr. W. H. Gribbin, Parel Machine Works, Bombay, the Indian Textile Diary and Reference Book for 1901, which is the twelvth year of issue for this useful publication. It justifies its title by its contents, which include a complete list of the cotton mills in India and the Far East; notes and formulæ in reference to cotton preparing and spinning machinery, a table giving the weight of yarn of different counts, tables of exchange, commission and wages and much other information of value to the textile trade. The diary is ruled for seven days to a page.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT effect wonderful cures of bad legs and old wounds. If these medicines be used according to the directions which are wrapped round each pot and box there is no wound, bad leg, or ulcerous sore, however obstinate, but will yield to their curative properties. Numbers of persons who had been patients in the large hospitals without deriving benefit, have been cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, when other remedies had signally failed. For grandular swellings, tumours, scurvy and diseases of the skin there is no medicine that can be used with so good an effect, and though the cure is rapid, it is also complete and permanent.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

MOST of the native papers express their gratification that a friend of the people like Sir Antony Macdonnell has been selected President of the Famine Commission. The 'Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks: It is announced that the Viceroy has appointed a Famine Commission to inquire into certain points connected with the recent extensive famine in India. Sir Antony Macdonnell is selected to be the President. We have no doubt that the selection of Sir Antony will be welcomed by men of all shades of opinion in this country. He has the rare good fortune to command the good opinion of both the people and the Government. We all know how widely he is appreciated and respected in the province whose good fortune it is to have him as its head. His broad sympathies for the people of this country, as well as his great knowledge of the wants, requirements and the condition of Indian agriculturists make him the fittest person from the official circle to preside upon the Commission which the Viceroy has definitely decided upon to appoint.

MR. C. T. BURKE.

Some of the native journals refer with approbation to the career of Mr. C. T. Burke, the retiring president of the Corporation, who bids farewell to this country next Saturday. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: The eloquent testimony that the Corporation bore to the merits of the retiring President and to the able manner in which he discharged the arduous and responsible duties of his office was fully well deserved. His Presidentship has been marked with conspicuous success. At the time when Mr. Burke was selected to preside over our Corporation universal satisfaction was expressed at the selection. It happens that Mr. Burke is not only retiring from the Corporation but he is also retiring from this country, and we have no doubt that he will carry with him to his native country sincere good wishes of the people of this Presidency among whom he has worked for a period of over 32 years. What Mr. Burke said when taking his final leave of the Corporation will be gratefully remembered by all. We venture to say that anybody who has worked with a sympathetic mind cannot think otherwise of the people of this country. We wish Mr. Burke a long life and happy enjoyment of his well earned rest in his mother country.

The "Gujerati" observes; The speeches made at last Thursday's meeting of the Corporation in view of Mr. Burke's retirement from service and his resignation of the office of President were conceived in more than a conventional sense. The acknowledgements that he received were of an extremely cordial character. "Mr. Burke," said the Hon. Mr. Mehta, "had discharged the arduous and responsible duties of his office, not only to the full satisfaction of the Corporation, but he had added fresh lustre to the honourable traditions of the chair he was called upon by the Corporation to occupy." Sir Bhalchandra was equally cordial in his appreciation. In his opinion, Mr. Burke had shown that an official president could for the time being divest himself from all trammels of office and could be as efficient and able a president as any non-official in the president tial chair."

The "Indian Spectator" states: The encomiums bestowed on Mr. C. T. Burke, who retires from the country as well as from the Presidentship of the Corporation, by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta and others, seem to have been thoroughly well-deserved. He has maintained the dignity of the high office of President as much by his kindly and sympathetic disposition as by his strict and impartial methods of administration. The most divergent elements in the Corporation combined, for once, to crown the retiring President with the laurels he had so richly earned. Warm-hearted men like Mr. Burke could scarcely fail to be touched by such a unanimous expression of respect and good will, and the testimony he bore to the character of our people, of whom he has had a long and intimate experience, deserves to be impressed on the mind of every young Englishman who comes to this country.

NEW JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.

The vernacular journals hail with great satisfaction the appointment of the Honorable Mr. Chandavarker as an acting Judge of the High Court. The Kaiser-i-Hind states: That Mr. Chandavarkar fully deserves the honour conferred upon him, and the confidence placed in him, goes without saying. His appointment has given general satisfaction. There is no doubt that his learning and experience will enable him to discharge the duties of his office with distinction and credit to himself. The fact that the man who will preside over the deliberations of the Congress is selected by the Government to assume the charge of a High Court Judge within a very short time of his stepping out of the presidential chair at Lahore, throws the best light upon Mr. Chandavarkar's tact, ability and prudence, because he has succeeded in gaining the confidence both of the people and of the Government, which is very often a difficult thing to do.

"The Rast Gottar" remarks: We offer our most hearty congratulations to the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarker on his elevation to the Bench of the High Court. That he will prove a worthy successor to a worthy judge goes without saying.

The "Gujerati" writes: It is a most remarkable coincidence that whilst Congressmen have elected him as their President at the next gathering to be held at Lahore Government too have signified their confidence in him by appointing him Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature. The late Mr. Telang was a Congressman to the core before he was raised to the Bench, the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin presided over the deliberations of the first Congress held at Madras. The late Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter was a staunch supporter of the Congress. The Hon. Mr. Subbamania Iyer is also a friend of the Congress movement. The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, again, is one of the orginators and a staunch champion of the Congress. One more Congressman in the person of the president-elect of the Lahore Congress has been honoured with a seat on the High Court Bench. We congratulate him on the double, but unsought distinction which Government and his countrymen have joined in conferring upon him at about the same time.

The "Indian Spectator" says: The educated community of India and the Government of Bombay have, within a few weeks of each other, conferred the highest office in their gift on the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar. He will step down from the presidential chair of the Congress at Lahore on the 31st instant, to ascend the Bench of the High Court of Bombay on the 7th proximo. The honour is as great as it is unique.

MR. ASHTON, Chairman of the Mines Association, Calcutta, is mentioned as likely to be selected as member of the Viceroy's Council in connection with the Mining Bill.

A PRESS communique states that the enhancement of the French import duties on Indian coffee, pepper, etc., has been postponed for six months till the end of June, 1901.

THE old cemetery situated near the Roshnara Garden at Delhi is to be maintained at the State expense in future, as it possesses historical interest. It contains the graves of many brave men, officers and soldiers, who fell in the eventful years 1856-58.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 10th November, amounted to Rs. 3,560, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 140. The total earnings from 1st July to 10th November, were Rs. 75,194, showing an increase of Rs. 6,147.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are or the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consign for British-India.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 15th instant were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 24th, 5 feet 6 inches against 4 feet 7 1-5 inches on same date last year. Estimate of outturn of staple kharif crop 10 annas. Prospects of rabi crops 5 annas. Cattle in fair condition. Price of wheat at Karachi 10, of jowari 15, of bajri 14, of rice 6, and of Bombay grass 32 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—Average rainfall of 20 cents throught the district during week. Rabi sowing continues. Standing crops flourishing. Estimate of outturn of jowari 8 annas and of rice 10 annas. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of wheat 11, of rice 9, of jowari 23, of bajri 17, and of barley 14, seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Three cents of rain during week in Moro taluka. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress in Badin taluka. Threshing and division of produce continue in four taluka. Rabi crops green and cultivation progressing. Estimate of outturn of kharif crops normal. Cattle in good condition in eight talukas and in fair condition in four talukas. Price of rice varying from 10 to 18, of wheat from 9 to 11, of bajri from 14 to 19, and of jowari from 17 to 24 seers per rupee. Price of dry karbi varying from 2 1-2 to 12 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rainthroughout the district on the 17th, 18th and 22nd. Harvesting of kharif crops still continues. Rabi crops flourishing. Estimate of outturn of kharif crops 9 annas and of rabi crops 8 annas. Fodder supply ample. Price of jowari 24 seers 5 chataks, of bajri 20 seers 4 chataks, of wheat 10 seers 2 chataks, and of rice 8 seers 10 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting of rice still continues in four talukas. Threshing in progress in Sanghar taluka. Standing rabi crops green and cultivation progressing. Jowari and rice crops damaged by insects and til by unfavourable winds in Sanghar taluka. Estimate of outturn of kharif crops normal. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Price of rice varying from 11 to 15, of wheat from 10 to 13 1-2, of Jowari from 18 to 22, and of bajri from 15 to 19 seers per rupee.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 22nd December 1900).—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Rabi sowing completed. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Standing crops of wheat and cotton slightly damaged by caterpillars in Viramgam and Dhandhukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary. Price of jowari 17 seers, or bajri 16 seers 40 tolas of wheat 9 seers 40 tolas, and rice second sort 9 seers 40 tolas per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 5 per 1,000 bundles and of jowari Rs. 3 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Estimate of outturn of kharif crops in Western Mahals 4 to 8 annas and in Eastern Mahals 4 to 6 annas and of rabi crops 5 to 6 annas. Fodder supply ample. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of maize 16 and of bajri 15 1-2 seers per rupee. Prospects of rabi crops poor.

Broach.—Standing crops of cotton, jowari and til in good condition in Broach and Amond talukas and Hansot petha. Sowing of rabi corps completed. Rabi jowari withering in some places. Wheat and other crops damaged by insects in Vagra taluka. Prospects of outturn of crops normal. Fodder supply and agricultural stock in good condition. Price of food-grains steady.

Surat.—Weather still continues dry and cloudy, and causes damage to standing crops. Estimate of outturn of jowari, bajri rice and cotton 9 to 12 annas except in Olpad taluka where rice crops have nearly failed. Estimate of outturn of Kharif crops in Mandvi taluka 6 annas. Estimate of outturn of kodra, nagli and sugarcane 2 to 8 annas. Reaping of jowari commenced in some places. Fodder supply and cattle in good condition. Prices of jowari, bajri rice 2nd sort and dry grass fallen, while that of wheat risen. Price of wheat 7 seers, 7 chataks, of jowari 16 seers 3 chataks, of bajri 13 seers 14 chataks, of rice 1st sort 6 seers, of rice 2nd sort 11 seers 2 chataks, and of tur-dal 7 seers 6 chataks per rupee. Average price of dry grass Re. 1-2-0 and of karbi Rs. 2-4 0 per 100 buudles.

Calaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 20 warm on 19th, 22nd and 24th, and 3° warm on 23rd. Temperature normal on 20th, 21st and 25th. Vapour in air normal on 19th, 20th, 21st and 25th, and excessive from 22nd to 24th. Wind normal throughout week except on 23rd when abnormal wind south-e... Thana.—Collection of rab materials for next season in progress. Rabi crops, wherever sown, are in fair condition. Fodder supply and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food grains steady.

Kolaba.—Threshing of kharif crops continues. Sowing of rabi crops completed. Estimate of outturn of staple kharif crop 10 to 10 annas. Further rain not required for rabi crops. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of good-grains risen at Uran, and stationary elsewhere.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Sowing of summer paddy almost over. Grass cutting and collection of rab materials progressing. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady, except that of rice which has fallen at Malvan. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 11 seers 32 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 9 seers 48 tolas at Mandagad to 11 seers 14 1-4 tolas at Khed. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 11 seers 60 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 12 seers 65 tolas at Vengurla to 15 seers 48 tolas at Mandangad.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Rain wanted everywhere in the district. Reaping and threshing of kharif crops almost over. Picking of cotton in progress throughout the district. Rabi sowing almost completed. Standing rabi crops in fair condition in some parts, but withering in others for want of moisture. Estimate of outturn of bajri 12 annas of jowari 9 annas, and of rice 7 annas. Fodder supply and agricultural stock in good condition.

Nasik.—No rain during week. Rain generally wanted for rabi crops. Reaping of kharif crops almost completed throughout the district. Threshing of kharif crops continues in Sinnar, Yeola and Nandgaon talukas. Rabi sowing in progress in irrigated lands in Chandor taluka. Standing rabi crops withering in jirayat lands in Nasik, Sinner, Dindori, Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas. Irrigated rabi crops affected by mildew in Malegaon taluka. Standing rabi crops in bagayat lands in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops in jirayat lands retarded for want of moisture in Chardor taluka. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Cattle in good condition. Grass sufficient. Prices of food-grains slightly fluctuating. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 7 seers 53 tolas, of bajri, 11 seers 72 tolas, and of nagli 15 seers 74 tolas per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—Rabi crops withering, and prospects not good. Well water getting scanty in some talukas. Fodder supply and cattle in good condition. Actual prices of food-grains and karbi at Nagar stationary.

Poona.—No rain during week. Rain badly required throughout the district, especially in the eastern parts. Threshing of kharif crops continues. Rabi crops, wherever sown, are withering for want of sufficient moisture. Water supply getting low in Indapur taluka. Estimate of outturn of kharif crops about 10 annas in the western portion of the district, and 2 to 6 annas elsewwere. Rabi crops likely to fail if no rain falls. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of jowari at Poona 17 lbs. 4 tolas, of bajri 23lbs., of karbi 80 lbs., and of hay 174 6-11 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 22nd December 1900).—No rain during week. Young rabi crops in good condition in some places, but withering for want of rain elsewhere. Outturn of kharif crops about 4 annas and probable outturn of rabi crops, where they stand, below four annas. Supply of dry grass sufficient, but of karbi scanty. Cattle in good condition. Water supply getting low. Price of jowari slightly fallen at Barsi, Karmala and Malsiras, risen at Sangola, and steady elsewhere. Price of wheat 7 seers 15 chataks, of rice 8 seers 12 chataks, of jowari 9 seers 13 chataks, and of bajri 12 seers 8 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Re. 1-8-0 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—No rain during week. Rabi crops doing well in irrigated lands, but in great need of rain in mal lands. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Estimate of outturn of bajri 6 to 8 annas and of rice 8 to 10 annas. Cattle in good condition. Grass sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary in six talukas, fallen in two talukas, and risen in three talukas. Price of jowari at Satara 10 lbs. 17 tolas, of bajri 20 lbs. 32 tolas, of grass 290 lbs., and of karbi 90 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Reaping of kharif crops withering except in some soft lands. Estimate of outturn of kharif jowari and bajri 8 annas and 7 annas in Bagalkot and Badami talukas, and 1 to 3 annas in other talukas. Estimate of outturn of rabi jowari 4 annas in Bagalkot talkks, 5 annas in Badami taluka, and 1 anna elsewhere. Condition of cattle deteriorating in Indi, Bogevadi, Bijapur and Muddebihal talukas. Large numbers are sold every market day for low prices. Average price of jowari 10 seers 4 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 9 chataks, of rice 2nd sort 8 seers 2 chataks, of tur-dal 6 seers 10 chataks, and of karbi 200 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—No rain during week. Harvesting of rice in progress in Belgaum, Sampgaon and Shahapur talukas and Chandgad petha. Harvesting of jowari in progress in Chikodi and Parasgad talukas and Hukeri and Murgod pethas. Rabi crops in fair condition, except in Athni and Parasgad talukas where they are withering for want of moisture. Irrigated crops in good condition. Estimate of outturn of rice 8 annas in Sampgaon taluka and Chandgad petha, 5 annas in Chikodi taluka, and 4 annas in Belgaum taluka. Estimimate of outturn of jowari 10 annas in Murgod petha, 8 annas in Sampgaon taluka, 9 annas in Chikodi taluka, 4 to 5 annas in Athni taluka, and 2 annas in Gokak taluka. Average price of rice 18 and of jowari 22lbs. per rupee.

Dharwar.—No rain during week. Harvesting of early jowari and rice in progress. Standing crops generally in fair condition. Cotton in parts of Hubli, Navalgund, Gadag, Bankapur and Karajgi talukas and wheat in parts of Hubli, Navalgund, Gadag and Karajgi talukas and Mundargi petha suffering from want of sufficient moisture. Estimated outturn of early jowari in Ranebennur taluka 8 annas, and probable outturn of wheat and cotton in Ron taluka 8 annas and 10 annas respectively. Supply of water deficient in some villages of Navalgund taluka and of fodder in parts of Bubli taluka. Prices of staple food-grains and karbi at Dharwar almost stationary.

Kanara.—No rain during week. Reaping of kharif crops continues in ghat talukas. Sowing of hot weather crops continues in coast talukas and Haliyal taluka. Harvesting of sugarcane commenced in Karwar, Ankola and Haliyal talukas. Estimate of outturn of early rice 10 annas in Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honavar, Sirsi and Siddapur talukas and in Bhatkal and Mundgod pethas, and 8 annas in Yellapur and Haliyal talukas and Supa peths. Estimate of outturn of rabi crops 4 annas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice at Karwar 19 and of ragi 26 lbs. per rupee. Price of dry grass 8 annas per maund.

Rajkot.—No rain during week. Weather cold. Reaping of early crops and watering of wheat and sugarcane progressing. Fodder fupply sufficient. Average price of wheat 8 seerf 30 tolas, of bajri 12 seers 00 tolas, and of gram 9 seers 15 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold. Price of bajri and jowari 14 1-2 seers each per rupee.

Broda.—Harvesting of kharif crops and rabi sowing continue. Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Poppy cultivation continues; plants have come out in some places and in are good condition. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of bajri 41, of jowari 21, of wheat 18, of rice superior 13, and of rice inferior 18 lbs. per rupee.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 27TH DECEMBER 1900.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Wheat flourishing. Rapeseed requires rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Ferozepore.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants expect only slight damage owing to recent rains. Late rains expected to improve wheat crop. Wheat larger area sown this year. Rapeseed doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rapeseed requires fine weather.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities

Amraoti—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgoon—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop excellent.

Dhulia—Bright, no sign of rain. Morning cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalegaon.—Dew-fall insufficient. Cloudy and unseasonable Cotton picking general. Wheat requires rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Broach.—Easterly wind. Seasonable. Coeton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls. Foodgrains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable Cotton plants flourishing, in flower, flowering advanced and showing bolls. Present weather may improve cotton yields slightly.

Dholera.—Weather rather cloudy.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sigh of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Cotton crop excellent and prospects much improved.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH OF DECEMBER

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise in Lower Sind the pressure changes have been small. Readings are lowest in the north and highest on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere. The temperature variation remain much the same as yesterday. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Cochin and the lowest 41° at Sirsa.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy in Gujarat and at Delhi, Cawnpore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amroti, Surat and Colmbatore.

No rain fell at any of the reporting stations.

Fine weather prevails generally.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th December, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ...	Inches 29·923
Temperature of the Air ...	degrees 75·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	66·8
Dew Point ...	62·0
Relative humidity of Air ...	0·627
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...	degrees 82·9
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...	68·1
General Directions of wind* ...	N. ENE. NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...	miles 223

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY—December 26.

10 p.m. ...	74·6

THURSDAY—December 27.

1 a.m. ...	71·7
10 a.m. ...	79·1
2 p.m. ...	79·0
4 p.m. ...	78·2

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Agostino Demartino	Freilich Marcus	Neilsen J
Bader

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTES for Pupils.
PIANOFORTES for Teachers.
PIANOFORTES for Artists.
PIANOFORTES for the Home.
PIANOFORTES for the Hall.
PIANOFORTES for the Concert.
PIANOFORTES Upright.
PIANOFORTES Square.
PIANOFORTES Grand.
PIANOFORTES The Best.
PIANOFORTES by celebrated makers.
PIANOFORTES by ERARD.
PIANOFORTES by BLUTHNER
PIANOFORTES by SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

Cash prices lower than London Cash prices. Astonishing but nevertheless a fact.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT ARRANGED.

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LISTS MAILED ON APPLICATION TO

THE SOLE AGENTS,

Messrs. MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,

BOMAY AND KURRACHEE,

BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,

WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,

27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied

HUNGARIAN RUGS, MATS, BLANKETS OF SPECIAL QUALITY AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry,

BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., d., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude, PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27.

THE markets are again closed to-day. Reuter advises that in New York the 4 days Receipts at the Ports were 99,000 bales; 4 days Receipts last year 118,000 bales; 4 days Exports to Great Britain 62,000 bales and 4 days Exports to Continent 58,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands ..... 10 5-16 unchanged.
Futures month of March ..... 9·33 — 11
Do. do. June ..... 9·23 — 10

Silver in New York 63 7-8 unchanged.
Exchange on London 4·84 1-2—1-4.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor Line s.s. Nubia, 2,319 tons, Captain T. G. Knox, sailed yesterday for Liverpool and Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. Sir H. R. Bromhead, and Mr. W. H. Errington.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DECEMBER 27.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Tenasserim			Greet		Receiving Hulk
Magdala			Greet		Turret-ship
Abyssinia			Greet	Wet Basin	Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye			Coates		Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx			Phillips		Royal Navy
Tientsin	2555	Daniel		5·12	P & O Co
Forerio	2581	White			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	231	Jaffer			M M & Co
Khandalla	1318	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Dragoman	2215	Waters			M M & Co
Sirdar	2·94	Rawlings			Bombay & Co
Simla	1040	Bamber	P Gulf		M M & Co
Ballaarat	2569	Field			P & O Co
Nawab	3041	Crosbie	Calcutta, &c.		T Morrison & Co
Kilwa	993	Whitehead			M M & Co
Hibernia	15 6	Milne			A Montocleoff
Oriental	3084	Jephson			P & O Co
Sc ndia	2949	Gruches	Calcutta		M M & Co
St Ninian	1938	Ramsay			M M & Co
Itinda	2352	Clarke			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Itinda	3362	Clarke	Not fixed		M M & Co
C	Dido	3127	Pickerin	Antwerp	10-1	F Muir & Co
F	Radelsburg	1616	Braitung	Hamburg	N F	Glade & Co
H&J	Adelina Patti	1939	Sinclair	Marseilles	4-1	M M & Co
K	Berk Hall	2737	Peterson	Antwerp	10-1	J Mackintosh
N	Olivemoor	1920	Jones	Calcutta		M M & Co
Q	Goa	1207	Neilson	Zanzibar	29-12	M M & Co

(Transport).

L	Umballa	3126	Campbell	Jubaland	N F	M M & Co
P	Fultala	2692	Cave	Somaliland	29-12	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Mangalore		28-12	Shepri & Co
Bahaduri	823	Ahmed	Ports		27-12	Do
Ponani	552	Fakir	Bhownagar		24-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
2	Massilia	2303	Leyon	China	1-1	P & O S N Co
4	Gallia	2269	Costa	Marseilles	4-1	W & A G & Co
6	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	1-1	P & O S N Co
7	Imperatrix	2332	Beilenl	Trieste	1-1	A L S N Co
9	Pekin	2503		London	20-12	P & O S N Co
12	Sobraon	1411	Winser	London	29-12	P & O S N Co
14	Kola	497	Robertson	Kurrachee	29-12	M M & Co
15	City of Lucknow	2370	Morrison	Liverpool	7-1	F & Co
16	Booldana	2850	McChelloch	Repairing		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Amra	170	Pigott	Kurrachee	1-1	M M & Co

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Assyria s	MacLean	Persian Gulf.
	Inchdune s	Ashby	Calcutta.
	Unity s	Hansen	Rangoon.
	Nubia s	Knox	Liverpool, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 27.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—6,090 cwt boan meal Croft Mody and Co; 150 cwt hingra M Jaffer.
Sobraon s—99 cwt nigersead A Blascheck and Co; 1 bale skins C Essa and Co; 3 pots rosa oil H M H Saoo.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Birkhall s—300 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 10 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Birkhall s—C000 cwt bones M Jamell.
Dido s—2,001 cwt gingellysed E D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rudelsburg s—2160 cwt oil cake and 330 bales cotton Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton M Mooljee; 330 bales cotton and 600 cwt myrabolians Vokart Brothers.
City of Lucknow s—40 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 200 cwt gum H Virdore.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Olivemoor s—4600 tons iron ore R A Wills.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Gallia s—492 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Adelina Patti s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 50 cwt coir yarn M Mooljee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—124 bales cotton Glade and Co; 3 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 24 cwt shell lac R Dossa and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—36 cwt sharkins M Moorej; 44 cwt fennel seed and 525 bales twist Yan Sinn and Co; 100 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 87 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.
Coromandel s—8 cases condiments F Dinshaw; 21 bales twist A Aliarakhia and Co; 100 bales twist E D Sasson and Co; 5 bales twist P F Talati; 23 bales twist J David.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—11t cwt sandalwood chips Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tientsin s—100 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co; 360 bales cotton Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 250 bales cotton Tata and Co; 427 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 1303 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 423 bales cotton V S A Reddy and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th December.

1. The Troops and Volunteers in Garrison will line each side of Hornby Road from Flora Fountain to Victoria Terminus, on the arrival of Lumsdens' Horse by the Transport Atlantian

In accordance with the above the Corps will parade at Victoria Terminus at 7 a.m. to-day (Friday) the 28th instant. Dress—Review order.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th December 1900, on 1644·59 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	3,99,000	7,000	5,06,000
Or per mile of Railway	61	243	4	308
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	25,70,576	68,61,018	1,31,021	95,62,545
Total for 24 weeks	26,70,505	72,60,018	1,38,021	1,00,68,545
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,21,414	4,39,339	5,653	5,66,426
Per mile of Ry do.	74	267	3	344
Total to corresponding date do.	26,58,786	85,81,162	1,55,527	1,13,95,475

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 60,426
Do. to date ..... ,, 13,26,930

G. I. P RAILWAY.

Open 1,560·56 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, for the week ending 8th December, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ... Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	1,57,193	7,79,576	7,193	9,47,709
	...	...	...	7,62,812

Increase Rs. 1,81,897.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 1st December, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	1,130	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	44,463	63,454	...	18,991	...	45,297
Goods	1,67,280	1,65,261	2,019	...	6,42,687	...
Other earnings	4,431	12,612	..	8,181	...	62,261
Total for week	2,16,174	2,41,327	...	25,153	...	...
Aggregate ...	35,59,753	30,74,624	...	...	5,35,129	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MACLAREN GEORGE—December 26, at his residence, Kingsmead Road, Oxton, Cheshire, Maclaren George, partner in Owen & Okell, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DADABHOY—December 27, at Girgaum Road, Contractor's Buildings, near Thakoredwar, Bai Somabai, the much beloved wife of Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, J. P., retired Registrar of Bombay, and the mother of Jehangir Byramjee Dadabhoy Broker, and Manockjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, J. P., Barrister-at-Law Bombay and Nagpore (C. P.), and the eldest sister of Manecksha Cawasha Taleyarkhan, of Bombay Municipality, aged 66 years, 5 months and 24 days. Deeply regretted. Funeral will take place this (Friday) morning at 7-30.

PHIPPS—December 27, at St George's Hospital, Bombay, James Silver Phipps. Funeral will leave the Hospital to-day (Friday) at 4 p.m., arriving at Sewree 5 p.m. Friends will kindly accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RYAN—December 18, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Sub-Conductor E J Ryan, Commissariat Transport Department (XIX T C), of a son.

MARRIAGE.

EDWARD—REID—December 20, at the United Free Church Calcutta, by the Rev Mr Dewar, George Edward, third son of the late Alex Edward, Aberdeen, Scotland, to Christina Barclay Reid (Nina) second daughter of R L Reid, Tea Planter, India.

DEATH.

LANE-LONG—December 16, at Muzafferpur, J Lane-Long, Ex Engr, P-W D, Bengal, eldest son of the Ven the Archdeacon of Cashel, aged 38 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1900.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar, for his inaugural address at the opening sitting of the Congress at Lahore yesterday, took the same text as Mr, Romesh Dutt, last year—"The Poverty of India, its Causes and Remedies." Mr. Chandarvarkar delivered a speech, less pretentious, and more moderate in tone than that of his predecessor. But we regret we cannot say that Mr. Chandavarkar altogether avoided playing to the gallery or that his address was abnormal in the way of practical suggestion. The views he expressed with regard to the Famine Policy of the Government of India were not outside the regions of fair-play. It has been generally admitted that, in the words of Lord Curzon, in October last, there never was a famine in which the mortality was less, when the distress was more amply or swiftly relieved, or when Government and its officers gave themselves with more whole-hearted devotion to the saving of life and to the service of the people. If the people were not steeped in the depths of poverty, famine would have little horrors for them. And it is poverty, not failure of the monsoon, which is at the root of India's misfortunes. That is the fundamental problem which Government must solve, not the mere temporary relief of distress when famines occur. Mr. Chandavarkar unhesitatingly declared that Government had not approached that problem in a broad, comprehensive, masterly spirit, worthy of British statesmanship and worthy of so great an empire as that of her Majesty's in India. Government's policy, he condemned as "what Lord Rosebery would call a policy of patches." "And," said the President, "we need not be surprised at that, however much we may deplore it." India's poverty he attributed to defects in the British character rather than to those in the character of the native. It is a somewhat startling assertion. But here are Mr. Chandavarkar's own words:—"There is indeed much in the British character which justly calls for admiration. Its genius is practical; its devotion to duty, its sympathy for suffering and its practical benevolence, as the last famine administration has shown, are unflinching and unswerving—and it has the old strength to dominate circumstances. This is its strength, but as often happens, what is our strength becomes at times our weakness. A people whose genius is practical and whose saving quality is the capacity to be roused in the face of an intolerable evil is apt to let things slide until they cause suffering, which might have been by wise foresight and judicious management prevented. And this is what has often happened both in England and in India." It is easier to criticise than to suggest remedies, and Mr. Chandavarkar has adopted the simpler course. He attributes the continuance of poverty in India to a policy of drift, and asks is the policy of the future to be one of drift or of wise, well-regulated direction? He affirms his conviction that both Government and the people must co-operate in right earnest in dealing with a very serious problem. But we look in vain for one solitary suggestion as to the lines on which this co-operation shall run. That is where the Congress fails. It protests against a policy of drift, yet after giving vent to its views sits down again to drift. Yet we are glad to find that Mr. Chandavarkar and his friends are hopeful. They expect great things from Lord Curzon whom they regard as "a Viceroy who has won the hearts of the people; whom the people trust and who promises to be all that a Viceroy of India ought to be."

India's poverty is the ryots' misfortune and our fault. That is the sum and substance of Mr. Chandavarkar's contentions. He denies that the ryot is improvident, and in his eyes the ryot compares very favourably with the British peasant. He passes altogether over the matter of indolence, except where he accuses the administration of that short-coming. And we suppose that the Congress would not admit that the native of this country generally would be more affluent if he would not cease working the moment he has earned enough for his daily sustenance. But Mr. Chandavarkar, prudently for his own case, skipped the subject and for the moment forgetting that the experience of the past year goes against him, remarked that the question is not why famines occur but why they occur in increasing severity and why the staying power is a vanishing one. Lord Curzon demonstrated a negative on both these points? But the President proceeded to reply to his own question in his own way. The over-population theory Mr. Chandavarkar repelled at once. And he said there are a score of countries where population has been increasing much faster than in India, and yet they have not been struck down by the phenomenal poverty, which is staring us in the face in this country. If counsel appearing before Mr. Chandarvarkar in his capacity as a judge in the High Court had made an assertion of the kind he would have been asked to enumerate those scores. And it would have added greatly to the value of the President's contention had he cited, say, half-a-dozen. As he denies that it is attributable to extravagance or to over-population, we endeavour to find the cause to which he considers it is due. But Mr. Chandavarkar refrains, and contents himself with the declaration that hardly any one pretends that agrarian indebtedness is due solely to any particular cause. Mr. Chandavarkar does not, But he apparently does not think it worth while attempting to discover the causes. He is not at Lahore for that purpose. What he is expected to do there is to point out the defects in British administration. The law is too expensive, land assessments too high, the relief acts give more apparent than real relief, for instead of freeing the ryot from his burden of debt they merely substitute one creditor for another. That which we do for the ryot has wrought but a disastrous result. If Mr. Chandavarkar would be consistent he would accuse British administration of adopting a policy of michievous activity, not of following one of drift.

Mr. Chandavarkar asks not only for a Director of Agriculture but for a Central Department of Agriculture and Industries, for he is one of those, to whom, as Lord Curzon remarked, the subject of technical education and industrial development has an extraordinary fascination. He asks that the State shall take the ryot gently by the hand and help him to improve his industry by scientific methods. But he is constrained to concede that Government cannot create the spirit of enterprise where there is no desire for enterprise. "It is true that on the principle that while one man may lead a horse to drink water, even twenty cannot make it drink, Government may open schools for technical instruction, but they cannot get the Indian youth to enter them if the youth will not enter them," says Mr. Chandavarkar. Nor can they get the ryot to adopt scientific methods if he will not. And of a truth he will not. It is amusing this accusation of indolence or indifference, this following a policy of drift. If the British in India be indolent they have caught the complaint from the Indian, as they might the plague or smallpox. The President of the Congress is not aware of this. He finds no indolence in his country-men. Every man carries two bundles of faults—did not Æsop say?—one in front of him and one behind. Those in front are his neighbours and he can see them. Those behind are his own and invisible. That is the explanation of Mr. Chandarvarkar's charge. Quoting the "Indian Agriculturist," he urges that if we wish to see how a government can help its subjects to solve this problem of agricultural and industrial development we have only to look at what has been done in Canada and is now being done in Ireland. In Canada the Agricultural department acts on the principle that "as it can command better brains than the individual farmer, its duty is to take the initiative and to show the farmer how he can improve his methods and where he can find new sources of profit." The Indian Government has done this repeatedly, but Mr. Chandavarkar says the ryot is wiser than his teachers. And he has also told us that though one man may lead a horse to the water, twenty cannot make him drink. He lays it down that the duty of government and the governed is to adopt a policy of wise and sustained effort. But would it not have been better had he preached the gospel of Self-Help? It is easy to condemn Government for doing so little. It has done too much, even by Mr. Chandavarkar's own showing. But if neither he nor any one else in his opinion can diagnose India's disease how can they be expected to prescribe a remedy? We reach the very last paragraph of the President's oration before we can find ourselves in full sympathy with him. In this he acknowledges that British statesmanship is awake to the gravity of the situation which envelops the Indian problem. This he regards as one of the most hopeful signs that the country has a better future before it. And re-echoing the manifesto of the London Committee of the Congress he recognises that the links of friendship between rulers and the ruled have been strengthened by the experiences of the recent famine. But that is not a matter for which the credit is due to the native. Those experiences merely served to open his eyes to the fact that the British Government and British official has ever an outstretched hand ready to help him. He had been taught to look upon the hand as outstretched for the purpose of striking him. And if the members of the Congress devote themselves to explaining this situation to their less intelligent countrymen they will serve a better purpose than by leading them to suppose the British Government will look calmly on while Indians and India drift to perdition.

THE report of the rail and road-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency, to which we referred the other day, shows that in the official year closed there was a decline of 17·15 lakhs of maunds, or 32 per cent. in the imports of raw cotton due to failure of the crops in the Berars and the Central Provinces and the lessened demand at home and abroad. The Bombay mills were unable to take their usual amount of cotton, but in spite of the high prices which ruled, Japan which is now the foremost consumer of the Indian staple, took 1,684,000 cwts. or 71,000 cwts. more than in the previous year. The rail imports of coal and coke decreased by 22 per cent. partly owing to the reduced demand by the local mills and to some extent because of a larger importation of foreign coal and patent fuel. In 1898-99 there was a sudden rise in the Presidency wheat imports due to speculative high prices in London, and compared with that inflation there was last year a contraction of 41·5 lakhs of maunds. This, however, represented but a reversion to normal conditions. Oil-seeds, the imports of which had previously risen to a high figure, declined by 13 per cent. The increase in the quantity of hides and skins received was 61·4 per cent. and the same cause which brought about that result led to a great increase in the trade in horns. High prices and famine as well as an additional duty on the beet product checked the imports of sugar, the trade in which decreased to the extent of 31·8 per cent. below the preceding year. Dyes and tans showed an increase of 28·4 per cent. and the value of opium imported rose as a consequence of short crops in China and a bad harvest in Malwa by 32·5 lakhs of rupees, albeit the bulk of the drug received was less than in 1898-99 by about four per cent. Regarding the Presidency exports by rail the increase in the despatch of food-grains other than wheat was 148·6 per cent. or 5,72,000 maunds and the export of wheat rose by over a lakh of maunds. There was a decline of 2,62,000 maunds in the quantity of European manufactured cotton sent out of the Presidency, while the export of Indian goods by rail rose only to the extent of 48,000 maunds. The mills of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country were fortunate enough to put large stocks on the Madras and Mysore markets and the Gujarat mills were successful in placing their goods on the markets of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. There was also some little expansion of the Indian yarn trade with Aden; but for the rest the fortunes of the cotton industry during the past year are too well-known to need recapitulation. The exports of hides and skins expanded suddenly to an extent 433 per cent. greater than formerly, the quantity despatched rising from eighty-seven thousand to 464,000 maunds representing a value of Rs. 1,02,99,000. There were decreases in the exports of metals, oils, salt, and sugar, while railway plant and rolling-stock were about the same as in the previous twelve months. The internal trade of the Presidency increased in volume by 28 per cent. over last year and was 30 per cent. more than the average. As in the case of the external trade the depression in oil-seeds, cotton, wheat, metals, sugar, European cotton goods and other articles was more than counterbalanced by the extraordinary activity of the trade in food-grains, hides and skins, while there were also larger transactions in railway plant, coal and coke and provisions. In the section of the review dealing with this branch of the returns there is given the interesting information that ale, beer, spirits and wines together advanced to the extent of Rs. 3,20,000.

TO-DAY Bombay says farewell to one who has been identified with many works of wide public utility in the Western Presidency. And who in recent years has been a citizen of Bombay where his unassuming individuality could not disguise that kindliness of nature which made every one who came in contact with him his firm friend, Mr. C. T. Burke has served India well for thirty-two years in various posts as an accomplished and zealous engineer. Whether at Sholapur, in Poona, in the famine districts during many visitations of that fearful scourge when he proved himself a devoted servant of the most afflicted of her Majesty's subjects, or in cholera camps when fortitude and a cheery optimism were needed to reassure the sorely-stricken people, or on the banks of the Indus as Chief Engineer of the works that have turned that division of Sind from an arid waste into a smiling garden, or as Under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, as Chairman of the Port Trust, as President of the Municipal Corporation, and as member of innumerable committees. Mr. Burke has shown a whole-hearted sense of duty and love for his work, and for the people among whom it lay, that have earned him the approval of Government and the respect and esteem of all those with whom he has been associated. The combination of practical common-sense, sympathy for the people, and an intimate knowledge of the scientific details of his profession made of Mr. Burke an ideal executive officer in dealing with the problem of organizing a system of relief works, which has long formed a working model for other districts. In resigning his seat at the last meeting of the Corporation he spoke touchingly of the regret he felt in leaving this country, where so many happy years had been spent. We may imitate his example and say as he did "good-bye" in its deeper and more liberal sense. Mr. Burke leaves India with the best wishes of his many friends for a long and happy term of leisure in his Western home.

THE death-rate of Bombay City remains very steady, though there is a slight tendency for the mortality to rise. This is, of course, quite usual in the winter season, which has become much more pronounced during the past fortnight, with the result that fever has become very prevalent. There were 123 deaths from that cause during the week, the victims to plague numbering 118. The corresponding totals in 1899 were 165 and 301 respectively, but the comparison is hardly fair, as last year at this time the City was crowded with famine refugees, who fell victims to disease with the result that the mortality increased to an alarming extent. The deaths due to diseases of the lungs total at 301, the mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa is above the average, and it is also severe among old people. There were 219 births, the deaths numbering 957, which gives a death-rate of 59·41.

THE following are the officers of Lumsden Horse expected to-day by the transport Atlantian. Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, Captain Beresford, Captain Noblett, Captain Rutherford, and Lieutenant Powell. The Atlantian also brings Major Carroll, Norfolk Regiment, Major Gordon, 2nd Bombay Lancers, and Lieutenant Marshall, 2nd Royal Scots.

MR. G. H. CROSS, I.C.S., Assitant Collector in Sind, has been allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

MR. E. P. GARRETT, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector in Belgaum.

MR. F. A. DASHWOOD, Executive Engineer, First Grade, on return from leave is appointed to the Khandesh District.

CAPTAIN A. J. RALPH acts as Magistrate of the Cantonment during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Wapshare.

MR. C. S. MACKENZIE acts as Professor of Forestry at the College of Science, Poona, during the absence of Mr. G. R. Duxbury.

THE Head Master of St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, has received the sum of Rs. 100 from H. E. Lady Northcote towards the building of a playshed for the School.

MR. D. W. HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Khandesh District, on relief by Mr. Dashwood, takes up the appointment of Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Mr. E. F. Dawson.

MR. F. WRIGHT, Executive Engineer, on return from leave, is appointed Executive Engineer in the Ghar Canals District. Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie, on relief by Mr. Wright, acts as Executive Engineer, Northern District, Jamrao Canal.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 25 was 957, giving a death-rate of 59·41 per annum per thousand as against 101·30 the corresponding period of last year, and 70·17 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 123 died from fevers; 118, plague; 1, small-pox; 2, measles; 4, cholera; 2, leprosy; 130, phthisis; 57, deseases of the nervous system; 171, affections of the respiratory organs; 63, diarrhœa; 35, dysentery; 18, still-born; 77, old age and debility; 22, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 33; Brahmin, 38; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia 8; Hindu of other caste, 529; Hindu low caste, 66; Musalman, 222; Parsee, 28; Jew 2; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 4; European, 2; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown castes, 2. The total number of births was 219 as against 318 the corresponding period of last year, and 281 the average over the past five years.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE LEADING GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

IT will doubtless surprise a good many people to learn that the British Cabinet is not a legal body. Its existence has never been sanctioned by law. It is not once mentioned in the country's statutes. It could have no locus standi in any English court. The election or dismissal of its members is never officially announced to the public. Its proceedings are unrecorded and unreported. Its very name was originally an epithet, a term of reproach. Add to this the fact that its present supreme position in the scheme of government arose from a pure accident, and you have a series of facts sufficiently remarkable when it is rembered that they concern the Administration of the most powerful Empire in the world.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

From earliest times there has always been one Minister or prime favourite on whom the King leaned or relied above his fellows. But the position of control and influence over his colleagues which the Prime Minister now possesses be, as about the time of Queen Anne. The office presents one or two quaint features, not the least of which is that theoretically it does not exist. It is a maxim of the Constitution that no one Privy Councillor has priority over his colleagues; consequently, like the Cabinet which he rules, the Prime Minister is illegally unknown. To bring himself into legitimate being the Prime Minister must always hold one or other of the recognised offices under the Crown. Since 1806, and until Lord Salisbury broke through the tradition by appointing himself Foreign Secretary, the position was always held in conjunction with that of First Lord of the Treasury. In more ancient times the Prime Ministership was frequently held in conjunction with the Lord Chancellorship; but that was a long time ago, the last to filled this dual role being the Earl of Clarendon the reign of Charles I. It is interesting to note that this year Lord Salisbury reverts to a former custom by associating his office with the appointment of Lord Privy Seal, which has for some sixteen years past been an unpaid position.

LORD CHANCELLOR.

The Lord Chancellor, or, to give him his full name and style, the Lord High Chancellor of England, holds an office of extraordinary dignity and of impressive antiquity. In fact its origin is almost lost in the mists of time. As long ago as the Saxon King Edward the Elder A.D. 920, we find his name mentioned, and even before that there existed an official who discharged the duties of the post, and whose classic cognomen of Referendarsus sufficiently indicates the influences of Roman tradition. The Lord Chancellor of England is now the supreme law officer of the Crown, he appoints all justices and judges, except the Lord Chief Justice, and exercises a general supervision over the administration of the Queen's justice throughout the kingdom from the Supreme Court of Judicature down to the humblest county police-court. He gets £10,000 a year, takes precedence of all below the Archbishop of Canterbury, and sustains the dignity of an office second to none in point of honour and prestige.

LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

Serjeant Buzfuz made jocular reference on a memorable occasion to the desirability of offices where there was little to do and plenty to get. With all due deference to the Lord President of the Privy Council, his office may certainly be cited as a fairly striking example. He is the fourth great officer of State, and holds a post which is described as very ancient and very high. The sole qualification for the office appears to be that its occupant should be a member of the House of Lords. His actual presidential functions have, of course, long departed. His salary is £2 000 a year, and he is appointed under the Great Seal.

LORD PRIVY SEAL.

The Lord Privy Seal is the fifth great officer of State and his office is one of much antiquity. History is not quite clear as to the exact originator of the post, but Edward the Confessor was the first King to introduce a private seal into his regal paraphernalia. Unlike the Lord President of the Council, who never seems to have had much to worry himself about, the office of Privy Seal was at one time a position of great trust. No document could pass under the Great Seal without first bearing the Privy Seal as an indication of the King's pleasure. Indeed for documents of any but the first State importance the Privy Seal was considered sufficient. In proportion as Parliamentary government advanced, however, the duties of Privy Seal diminished, until now the post is to all intents and purposes a sinecure; so much so that, in 1884, Mr. Gladstone felt justified in abolishing the salary which had been attached to it. Nevertheless the holder is still a power in the political world and is invariably included in the Cabinet.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

These are five in number, but it is a singular fact that in the eye of Constitutional law they are regarded as one State office. As a logical consequence, each Secretary is regarded as legally competent to discharge the functions of all his fellows. The division of labour is looked upon as a mere matter of arrangement. All are equal in rank and authority.

Prior to Henry VIII. there was only one required at a time; but a second was appointed towards the end of his reign. In 1708, as a consequence of the union with Scotland greatly increasing the State business, a third Secretary was appointed by Queen Anne. He was, however, dispensed with in 1746, but again appointed in 1768 as Colonial or American Secretary. He was abolished again in 1782, and the Colonies transferred to the Home Office. At this period, by the way, the two existing Secretaries of State divided the duties of the Home Office between them. In 1794 owing to the French War, the third Secretary was again appointed, this time as War Secretary. Seven years later the supervision of colonial affairs was added to him. In 1854 the affairs of our Colonies were at last made a separate department, and a fourth Secretary was created exclusively for War. Finally, in 1858, the government of India, which till then had remained in the hands of a Board of Control, acting in conjunction with the East India Company, was transferred to the care of a fifth Secretary. The powers and scope of each State Secretary's office are too well known to call for detailed description. Each one acts as the executor of the royal authority, and his individual countersignature is necessary to give validity to any document bearing the Sign Manual.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

The ancient Court of Exchequer was a branch of the King's Court, and supervised matters connected with the royal revenues. This was as far back as the Conquest, the Board of Exchequer being established on the model of the Exchequer of Normandy. The Chancellor is really Under Treasurer, his duty originally being to check the proceedings of the ancient Lord High Treasurer, now defunct. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was at one time a "judge in equity," the last occasion on which he filled that position being in 1735, when Sir Robert Walpole held the office. The Chancellor holds the seals of the Exchequer, and directs and supervises everything connected with the revenues of the country. He is invariably a Cabinet Minister and a Privy Councillor.

CHAN

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CAPE INVASION.

RUMOURED CAPTURE OF YEOMANRY BY THE BOERS.

LONDON, DEC 27.

Lord Kitchener has left Naauwpoort and gone northwards.

His personal energy has largely allayed the uneasiness of the Loyalists, and the despatch of British reinforcements has also had a good effect on the Dutch who are tranquil.

The pro-Boer papers are now more moderate in their tone.

It is rumoured at Capetown that a squadron of Yeomanry, which was pursuing the Boers outside Britstown, has been ambuscaded and captured.

A regiment of cyclists is being formed to guard the lines of communication at the Cape and thus relieve the troops.

ATTACK ON BURGHERSDORP.

LONDON, DEC. 27.

A small party of Boers attacked Burghersdorp on the 24th instant but were repulsed after some heavy fighting.

ACTIVITY OF THE BOERS.

The enemy is active and skirmishes are taking place in several places in Cape Colony.

PROCLAMATION BY LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener has issued a Proclamation in which he notifies that Burghers surrendering voluntarily will be allowed to live in government laagers with their families until the subsidence of the 'guerilla war admits of their return to their homes.

NEW ZEALAND CONTINGENT FOR THE CAPE.

LONDON, DEC. 27.

The sixth New Zealand Contingent, 200 strong, of which half are Maoris, sails in three weeks for the Cape.

The Imperial Government will bear the expense.

LORD ROBERTS AT MADEIRA.

Lord Roberts landed at Madeira and was received with every mark of honour by the Portuguese troops, who escorted him to the Governor's palace. His Lordship sailed again at mid-day.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

RENCH SUCCESS.

A French column has defeated 2,500 Chinese regulars near Pao-ting-fu, capturing four guns, several standards and a quantity of provisions and ammunition.

The Chinese fled, losing one thousand men.

The French loss was nil. The French afterwards burned the neighbouring town and also some unfriendly villages.

MORE TAXES IN JAPAN.

The Emperor, in his speech at the opening of the Japanese Diet, announced fresh taxation.

LOSS OF A JAPANESE CRAFT.

A Japanese Government dredger has foundered off Cork and twelve of the crew were drowned.

DEATH OF THE AMIR'S UNCLE.

Gholam Muhammed, the Amir's uncle, has died at Damascus, aged ninety.

THE INDIGO QUESTION

Mr. Harrington, a Behar planter, in a letter to the "Times," appeals to the Indian Government for a grant-in-aid of chemical experiments in indigo in the direction of cheapening the production with a view to competition with the artificial article.

THE AUSTRALIAN CABINET.

Mr. Barton is experiencing no obstacles in the formation of a Federal Cabinet.

It is expected that Sir W. Lyne will accept a portfolio.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, DEC. 27.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. China, with the outward English mails of the 21st instant, left Suez, at 11-30 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, DEC. 27.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 22nd instant, arrived here at 6 a. m., to-day.

MR. R. E. HOLLAND, I.C.S., has been appointed Second Assistant to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, and Chief Inspector of Factories.

MR. J. P. VAUGHAN, I.C.S., was appointed Sindhi translater to Government from the date of Mr. J. Sladen's appointment as acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

MR. C. S. F. CROFTON, I.C.S., becomes Assistant Collector at Nasik when he has concluded the General Administration Report and his special duty in the Judicial Department.

MR. W. H. SHARP, M.A., (Oxon) has been appointed to act as Principal and Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, during the absence on leave of Mr. Macmillan.

MR. A. S. A. WESTROPP, I.C.S., is appointed on return from leave, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur District and Sessions Division.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct the constitution of a Commission in Sind to be called the Indus River Commission. It will be composed of the Commissioner in Sind (President), the Chief or Superintending Engineers of the Indus Right and Left Bank Divisions, as ex-officio members with Mr. E. F. Dawson, who has been appointed Engineer and Secretary to the Commission, as third member. While holding this appointment Mr. Dawson is graded as a Superintending Engineer, Class III., temporary rank. The Commission will be constituted from the date on which he takes charge of the post of Engineer and Secretary.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26.

Mr. Macbeth of Bombay was beaten in the semi-finals of the Golf Championship to-day after a close game by Mr. Stuart-Smith of Calcutta. The former's play through the green was careful, but his putting lost him the tie. The finals now lie between Messrs. Stuart-Smith and Urie.

MALTA FEVER IN CALCUTTA.

A number of obscure cases of fever have been occurring in Calcutta in the past few months and are believed to be Malta fever.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Plague in Western Bengal continues to increase, thirteen hundred deaths having occurred there last week against one thousand the previous week. Elsewhere throughout India a distinct improvement is occurring, both Mysore and the Bombay Presidency reporting material decreases.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEC. 27.

Lieutenants Giles, Shropshire Light Infantry, and Stigant, Royal West Kent Regiment, join the Bombay Staff Corps.

The 28th Bombay Pioneers, the 21st Madras Pioneers, Nos. 1 and 6 Companies Bengal Sappers, and Nos. 4 and 5 Companies Madras Sappers, will be employed on the Kushalgar-Kohat Railway, moving thither as soon as necessary arrangements can be made.

CALCUTTA RACES.

The following races were run on Wednesday :—

THE GRAND ANNUAL.

Euclid	1
Redavni	2
Marwari	3

THE STAND STAKES.

Lady Yetman	1
Jilt	2
Sandown	3

THE PARK STAKES.

Malto	1
Heather Ahoney	2
North British	3

THE COOCH BEHAR CUP.

Stand-Off	1
Tubal Cain	2
Plutus	3

THE KELSO LAWN STAKES.

Tamino	1
Rot	2
Hughie	3

THE GUNNYMEAH CUP.

Jubilee	1
Mada	2
Good Girl	3

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DEC. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Sarats quiet but steady.
Good Bhowngger 4 10-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 5-32
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4 ex.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 7-8
Bar Silver	29 11-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

OPENING OF WARREN'S CIRCUS.

A LARGE audience assembled to witness the opening of Warren's Circus last evening, the proceedings taking place in a large tent which afforded comfortable seating accommodation. The Circus only arrived in Bombay on Tuesday evening after a sea voyage, and consequently some of the animals were not in their best condition. This at times militated against several of the artistes bringing off some of their clever feats, but after a few days this defect will naturally disappear. The management put on an excellent programme, which is throughout interesting, some of the items particularly so. The Japanese acrobats are all very clever, and the feats of two small boys—Otama and Meinokitchi—most daring. Miss Scarsdale gives a performance on the trapeze, and in the second act she rolled a globe skilfully in and out of a row of bottles, skipped, and went through some Indian club exercises. When the arena is more even she will be seen to better advantage in this turn. The Zenobias wonderful chair-balancing is well worth seeing, while Mr. Bartelle's performing dogs gained signal success, as indeed they deserved. This gentleman, with Mr. Rice, did splendid work on the horizontal bars, while Miss Warren after successfully appearing in a contortion act, attempted a performance on the trapeze. The latter was not properly fixed, and was not so successful as it might have been. Mr. Fenton is a clever horseman, and in his hands "Sultan" told the time, worked out small sums of arithmetic, and explained that although there were eight days in a week he thought one was a sufficient number on which to work. Special commendation is due to Mr. Benham, who is a fine clown. He is clever all round, versatile and entertaining, and finally he exhibits a little black pony, which is a splendid performer. The Company should have a successful run in Bombay.

CHRISTMAS TREAT TO HOSPITAL CHILDREN.

A VERY enjoyable treat was provided yesterday afternoon to the children, now under treatment in the J. J. and Dinshaw Petit Hospital, by the medical authorities connected with those institutions. The ward in the Petit Hospital, where the fete was held, was prettily decorated for the occasion. The children were treated to light refreshment and sweets and for a while seemed to have forgotten their ailments. There was also a Christmas tree, teeming with fancy articles, which were distributed amongst the youngsters. Amongst those present at the treat were Dr. Dimmock, Dr. Childe, Dr. Quicke and Dr. DeQuadros. Several sisters interested in hospital work also attended and looked after the comfort of the children. The task of dispensing the hospitalities fell on Sisters Helen Mary and Josephine, Matron Mrs. Remy and nurses of the hospitals. Fruit was distributed amongst the patients of both the hospitals on Christmas Day, for which H. E. Lady Northcote had sent a handsome sum.

CINEMATOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

AN entertainment that is well worth a visit is the Cinematographic exhibition that is the attraction this week at the Novelty Theatre. In addition to the usual sets of living pictures the views include a notable series of films illustrating the campaign in South Africa. These views are exceptionally realistic and clear and were taken by the photographic staff sent out to South Africa for that purpose by the Warwick Trading Company. There are three views showing the arrival and reception of Lord Roberts at Capetown. There are altogether eighteen sets of films picturing events in South Africa and several skirmishes have come under the eye of the photographer. The pictures apart from those of the War are very interesting and entertaining.

OWING to the heavy duties at Mian Mir, consequent on the removal of the 23rd Pioneers for work in Waziristan, it is proposed to move a regiment of Punjab Imperial Service Infantry to Mian Mir for garrison duty. Further, the 31st Punjab Infantry are to move from Sialkot to Nowshera, owing to the heavy duties at the latter station.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE."

EXHIBITION AT THE GRAFTON GALLERY.

MR. EDWARD LLOYD'S FAREWELL.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

THIS second edition of a Romney exhibition given to the public in a single year shows the vogue which has flowed towards a painter whose fame in his day was greater than his desert, and was succeeded by a neglect as unmerited. Romney has given us portraits that rank with the masterpieces of English art; the "Penelope, Second Wife of Lee Acton, Esq.," that lady's husband, and the "William Chafyn Grove, Esq.," are the first to occur to one's mind. But indeed there are several others, especially of children, which may be bracketed with these. And it is by these masterpieces he is generally judged. Here we see some of his successes, not a few of his failures, sketches or unfinished work framed up in accordance more with their monetary than their artistic worth, and a few canvases which are at best doubtful Romney's, and the first impression is rather of disappointment. Was "the town" indeed divided between Reynolds and him? Could Reynolds, with his matchless opposition, really be jealous of "the man in Cavendish-square"? Here in these rooms we can see, or at least divine, the limit of the painter's achievement. It had a narrow ambit, but within that confining boundary Romney attained to results that are really exquisite.

No painter was more sympathetic to the beauty of women. He knows in his art just how far to go in definition, and where to let the charm of their influence tell by mere suggestion. We can see this by comparing any one of the "Lady Hamilton" series, that of Emma reading a Gazette recording one of Nelson's victories for preference, with the version of the same beautiful model as she sat to Madame Le Brun. How very lifelike we feel the latter to be, with its cheapness of beauty, its vulgarity, its self-consciousness! Romney always saw her with the eye of a lover, down to the very end, as we can see in the last portrait he took of her from the life—the glamour was on him still. All his periods are fairly well represented in the present show. We can see what he was, and what he became. A sound master of a technique curiously allied to Gainsboroughs that early portrait of Mrs. Whately shows him to have been, the touch is decisive, the intention definite, there is a feeling for texture, for the sheen and gloss of silk, which we don't quite find in his subsequent work, and the face is modelled with painstaking fidelity. It is a strong, shrewd face, more like the face of one of Raeburn's sitters than of Romney's. But at this time the painter was feeling his way. He had not yet acquired that suavity and grace with which he was to endow so many of his sitters, and which, somehow, in his case never sank to an unmeaning mannerism. No English painter translates better into black and white. Latterly we have had quite a harvest of reproductions from Romney, and perhaps, a certain feeling of disappointment which the show on a first visit brings with it is due to the small enhancement which his palette gave to his exquisite line.

And yet, within his own limit he is a faultless colourist. With white, and grey, and black, and flesh colour softened by reflected light, to give the delicate yet vital beauty of a young English girl's face, he wrought like a magician, and always there is a suggestion of the statuesque in the line of his draperies. He could put a sitter in a pose that was characteristic, that to another painter might seem hopelessly difficult, and yet come out of the difficulty with triumph. Take, for instance, the "Serena Reading." She sits facing you, the book on her lap and she bending over it, the attitude not only easy and natural, but taken a Pimpreva. Romney was a rapid worker. John Wesley, in his Diary, notes that he sat to both the great portrait painters of his day, and that Romney took half the time that Reynolds gave to the work. This rapidity of execution enabled him to get certain poses, graceful and momentary, that with another painter would seem forced and fatiguing, such a pose as we find in the delightful child's likeness. "Charlotte, daughter of Henry Pierse, Esq.," who ties the strings of that modish sunbonnet that gives such character to the portrait. And though he could be immediate and sketchy, yet he was sure of his drawing when he cared to take pains, and challenged and conquered difficulty when his subject demanded it. The raised arm in the "Cassandra" is perfectly drawn, and yet with no academic insistance on anatomical detail, and though we are in no difficulty to recognise—though he makes no attempt to conceal—the beautiful and modern type that gave him inspiration, yet, dealing with a classic subject, the painter is careful to generalise, and even to suggest, the statuesque in pose, though the face is full of vigorous expression. We can see the influence under which from time to time he worked, but it always affected him unconsciously. He is clear of all charge of imitation. So when, during his visit to Italy, he painted the "Italian Peasants Washing Linen," he gave to the picture a kind of classic grace difficult to define, the country and its association affecting his sensitive nature much as it affected Wilson, but in a manner quite free from the parti pris and affectation of Barrett. It is when he is under influence that the painter's art is most delightful. Even in this gallery one wonders a little what he might have been had he never come across his "Divine Emma." The "Mrs. Varelst," for instance, is severe and restrained, very dignified, and with the importance of a full length. The "Edward Nevinson, Esq." is attractive for its painter qualities, and illustrates not so much the artist as his period. It and the two portraits, "Hon. Charles Yorke," and "Sir Robert Shore Milnes," are pieces de commande. But Romney let himself go when Lady Hamilton sat to him as a Bacchante, and he joyously transferred to canvas his impression of her beauty, her charm, her vitality. It was when she was at the zenith of a career doomed to have its sharp and cruel decline that she visited her old patron and admirer, himself now on the downward path, and Romney made that last sketch of her still under the illusion of her charm, which we are glad to see now for the second time included in the collection of his works.

Mr. Forbes Robertson's company, after playing "Hamlet" for three nights, produced on the stage of that enterprising theatre the Coronet, at Notting-hill-gate, Mr. Bernard Shaw's brilliant piece, "The Devil's Disciple." A second introduction to it confirms fully the impression that Mr. Shaw has given us one of the wittiest and at the same time one of the most solidly interesting plays that has been produced in London for a long time. The criticism made on the play when first produced that its serious interest is spoiled by degenerating into frivolity in the last act is one that on second thoughts we cannot endorse. It is called a melodrama, and certainly it is as full of dramatic incident and action as any blood and thunderpiece to which the title is usually given. But it never makes too large a demand on the imagination of the audience to be accepted as a picture of reality, the sentiments of the personages do not soar into absurd purple patches of high falutin', and the god from the machine does not make provokingly frequent and opportune descents on to the stage. The humour is indeed of the sardonic order; but it is very real humour, and never forced jocularity, and paradox, though abounding, is not dragged in and made an end in itself.

For some strange reason, best known to managers who produce a succession of plays each more tedious than its predecessor, "The Devil's Disciple" has never yet had an opportunity of becoming familiar to London playgoers. Although, therefore, it has been described before, it may not be amiss to repeat the outline of the piece for the benefit of those who have still in store the pleasure of witnessing it on the stage. The scene is laid in America during the War of Independence. Mrs. Dudgeon is a stern old Puritan dame, the sincerity of whose piety is not above suspicion, and whose principles have been chiefly evidenced by the stringent upbringing of her sons. One is a sort of imbecile, while the other is driven to throw off restraint and become an avowed disciple of the devil. The father has been reconciled to the prodigal on his death-bed, and leaves him whatever property he possesses. The first act of the play is a highly diverting scene. When the family is gathered for the reading of the will, the dare-devil son Dick insults the company in turn, including the old mother, the Presbyterian minister, and the beautiful young wife of the latter. An uncle of Dick's has just been hanged as a rebel against King George, and it is suggested that the same fate may overtake others, and the parson in particular. The parson's wife is horrified and terrified by the devil's disciple; but her husband, thinking the young man's life in danger, invites him to his house to warn and admonish him. Circumstances bring Dick and the parson's wife together to a tete-a-tete, when the soldiers arrive to arrest the minister. They mistake Dudgeon for the minister, and he, acting on a momentary impulse for which he can himself suggest no motive, but which is none the less for that true to human character, allows himself to be marched off to the gallows without undeceiving his captors. The lady acquiesces in the stratagem, but reveals the state of the case to her husband on his return. The wife's great love is turned to contempt when she mistakenly supposes her husband to be flying to save his own skin instead of the man who had heroically impersonated him. She herself hurries to Dick's prison, and in her efforts to induce him to save himself by telling the truth she makes him an avowal of love. He cynically repudiates the idea that he was prompted in his action by care for her, and prepares to be hanged. At the court-martial the woman makes known the truth. Nevertheless, Dick is sentenced to be hanged, unless the parson turns up. But the British cause is in difficulties; a safe conduct has been granted by General Burgoyne to a supposed American officer, and when the latter arrives just as the rope is being adjusted for Dick's despatch, and turns out to be the parson, the gallows are cheated of their victim, and the parson's wife seeks forgiveness for her misunderstanding of his character.

Mr. Forbes Robertson acted the part of the devil's disciple with consummate cleverness, though he does not represent Dick as struggling against Mrs. Anderson's affection as did Mr. Murray Carson when he represented Dick Dudgeon on the first production of Mr. Shaw's play. But he portrays the cynical indifference of the character, illumined by innate but unacknowledged generosity and streaked with paradox, with admirable ease and skill. Miss Gertrude Elliott is somewhat lacking in warmth and intensity as Mrs. Anderson, but she plays the part on the whole with intelligence. Mr. Ian Robertson as General Burgoyne was excellent, and Mr. Graham Browne was uncommonly amusing in the minor part of Dick's imbecile brother. Mr. Asheton Tonge was a quite satisfactory parson, but Miss Kate Bishop was not a convincing exponent of the old Puritan mother. The pretty little theatre at Notting Hill Gate was packed with an audience that was more than fully satisfied with an excellent drama capitally played.

Mr. Edward Lloyd closes his final tour of the provinces on December 8th, and on Wednesday afternoon next he will take his farewell of London at the Albert Hall. This also will probably be his adieu to public life, though he has, as is generally known, received an offer to undertake another farewell tour round the world. Although not yet 56 years of age, Mr. Lloyd's career as an adult vocalist has extended over more than 35 years; while it is nearly 45 years since he first became a choir boy under Turle at Westminster Abbey. He has, therefore, well earned his retirement, and he must be congratulated in withdrawing from the platform before his splendid vocal powers have begun to fail, and while still beyond question the greatest of living English concert tenors. It is not, we think, generally known that Mr. Lloyd owed his first real start to the late Sir Joseph Barnby. The two, of course, knew each other in very early life, for, altogether apart from the fact that Lloyd was related on his mother's side to the Hopkins and other musical families who were acquainted with the Barnbys, Sir Joseph was living with his brother Robert in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey during the time that Mr. Lloyd's father was a vicar choral, and Lloyd himself (seven years Barnby's junior) was a boy chorister there. Later on, in 1866, Barnby found Lloyd a tenor at Trinity College, Cambridge, and induced him to return to London to become chief tenor at Barnby's own church, St. Andrew, Wells-street, where, by the way, young Mr. Vert was a boy chorister. Then, on March 9, 1870, Barnby gave Lloyd a public engagement for a part in Beethoven's Choral Fantasia at Novello's oratorio concerts at St. James's Hall. From this the singer secured an engagement for Bach's Passion at the Gloucester Festival of 1871, and was at once recognised by the musical critics as a coming man.

The British Colony have already subscribed to fix a tablet in the English Church at Nice, where Sullivan so often worshipped. Steps are also, as we understand, shortly to be taken to raise funds for a suitable memorial to the deceased composer in London. No doubt the heads of the profession will be ready to associate themselves with such a scheme. But the exact form which such a memorial should take must be the subject of consideration. No monument seems practicable, for nothing more than a slab would be allowed in the St. Paul's Crypt, where also it would rarely or never be seen. In Paris and in Germany monuments to deceased composers are erected in the public streets, but there is no precedent for anything of the sort in London. Musical scholarships are a more abiding and useful form of memorial, and Sir Arthur also had much at heart the foundation of a public orphanage for the children of deceased British musicians. It was said that in addition to Sir Arthur Sullivan's the only other musician who had been buried in St. Paul's Cathedral within the present century was Mozart's English pupil Attwood. A member of the family of Sir John Goss writes a letter desiring to explain why that eminent organist and composer, who was so long connected with St. Paul's, was not interred in the Cathedral, like his predecessors Boyce, Greene, and Attwood. Dean Church readily gave permission, but Lady Goss desired that on her demise she should rest in the same grave as her husband, who accordingly was buried at Kensal Green.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the leading article, under the head of "Plague Measures in Mysore," that appeared in your contemporary, dated the 20th instant, it is stated as follows :—

"There are other parts of India, where the general sanitary condition is certainly not inferior to that of Madras, and where the expenditure on plague prophylaxis has been at least as liberal and as wisely directed, and yet there the enemy has foiled the best efforts that have been directed against it."

But such is not the result of the efforts made in the Baroda State; they have proved successful.

Besides the measures, that are common everywhere, two special ones (which are not costly) are adopted, viz.,—(1) Free distribution and daily use of pills (each containing quinine grs. 2, ipecacuanha grs. 1-4, camphor grs. 1-4, and carbolic acid m. 1-4) as a prophylactic remedy against plague; and (2) daily burning of fresh neem leaves, in the infected houses, and the neighbouring ones for about ten days since the occurrence of the last case.

Three plague cases were reported from Gandevie, a town near Naosari, one month ago, and since then no fresh case has been recorded.

Plague has been prevalent at Kodinar (having a population of about 7,500 souls), in Kathiawar, since 21st October last. The total number of cases reported up to date is 110 with 45 deaths. During the current month the weekly figures are as follows :—

Week ending	No. of cases	No. of deaths.
7th	17	11
14th	15	3
21st	0	0

Some days pass, now-a-days, without even a single case.

This shows how plague has been kept under control.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 20, X.

P.S.—In the Pharmacopœia of India it is stated that the bitter oil of the seeds of neem is reported by Dr. A. Hunter to be an insecticide. From this it may be inferred, though not positively, that the smoke of the leaves of the same tree contains some substance which destroys insects and germs.

REVENUE COLLECTION IN BROACH.

MORE COMPLAINTS FROM MR. PAREKH.

ON the subject of measures taken for the collection of land revenue in the Broach District further correspondence and a Government resolution were published yesterday by the Famine Department.

An Extract from paragraph 15 of the letter from the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, dated 28th September 1900 says :—

"There is a large quantity of evidence to show that beating and physical ill-treatment of the persons owing revenue dues to Government were resorted to to compel them to find out means for making payments. It appears from (Appendix) No. 29 that two of the people of Bhadol had actually gone to complain about their being beaten to the Commissioner, Northern Division."

Extract paragraph 45 of the letter from the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, dated 28th September 1900 :—

"I shall here beg to refer his Excellency in Council to one instance showing what difficulty people find in seeking the help of higher authorities. A Bohora cultivator of Piraman under Ankleswar had his plough-bullock and other articles attached for non-payment of Government demands. He went to the Collector of Broach and presented to him an application with a half-a-rupee stamp. The Collector said he would not get his bullock back, and that he had better take his petition back as that would save him the loss of half-a-rupee in stamps. The man took back the petition and submitted a petition to the Commissioner enclosing with it the returned petition. While the petition to the Commissioner was being enquired into the bullock was sold and the day for the confirmation of the sale arrived and yet no reply to the petition was received. The day for confirming the sale was not put off; and therefore the man was forced to sell his bullock and his box to a third party by private sale, and he paid the proceeds to satisfy the claim of Government."

Extract paragraph 10 of Government Resolution No. 3407, dated 9th October 1900 :—

"The Commissioner, N. D., should be requested to report in what manner the petitions of the Bohora cultivator referred to in paragraph 45 of the Honourable Mr. Parekh's letter were disposed of, and whether there is any reason to fear that the sale of the petitioner's bullock was not justified in the circumstances. The Honourable Mr. Lely should also report on the statement in paragraph 15 of the letter that two of the people of Bhadol went to him to complain of ill-treatment by Government servants."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 12595, dated 16th October 1900 summarised, reads :—

One Mahomed Asmal of Piraman, Taluka Ankleswar, applied to the Commissioner on 30th May 1899 for suspension of land revenue in the following terms :—

"I append a copy of a petition to the address of the Collector of Broach which I personally preferred to that officer on 29th May 1899.

"The Collector caused it to be read over to him and replied to me that I should take off the stamp label from it, for it would be useful to me in some other transaction, and then gave the petition back to me. I went home with the petition and now apply to you for redress.

"I am a Khatedar and regularly pay my land revenue every year. The last year being a bad one I was obliged to take takavi, and this year being still worse I could not pay my assessment. I requested the Collector as per accompanying petition, but without making any enquiry that officer returned my petition. I therefore pray that you will be pleased to take the same into your consideration and grant postponement. Being in straitened circumstances I have not affixed the necessary Rs. 2 stamp to this petition."

The above petition was referred to the Collector for report on the 1st June 1899. It was stated in reply that the petitioner was in arrears both for land revenue and takavi; that he possibly came over to the Collector with a petition for the postponement of his arrears. But as it was found on enquiry that many well-to-do-cultivators were in the habit of applying for postponement, and thinking that the petitioner might be one of them he might possibly have been instructed to pay up his arrears and the petition might have been returned to him; that from information subsequently received from the Mamlatdar it appears that the petitioner's moveable property had been attached and put to auction, but before the auction sale was confirmed he paid up his dues.

The Commissioner on the strength of the above report gave a reply on the 14th July 1899 that as the land revenue had been paid up nothing further was to be done in the matter.

After further correspondence the following resolution was issued :—

There can be little or no doubt that the cultivator in the present instance was not poverty-stricken as represented but had ample means to pay up the assessment. He resisted payment as long as he could, and when the sale of his moveable property was impending found means to pay the arrears and have the sale annulled. It is clear from the facts mentioned that the bullock attached was not necessary for him to earn his livelihood and as he paid the arrears before the attachment was raised he cannot have sold it privately in order to satisfy the Government demands.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent writes:—The health of the city is improving very fast, the total deaths during the week ending 20th instant being 338. This brings the mortality to an average of 47 per day. The mortality per day beginning from the 14th instant, was 40, 57, 52, 44, 48, 52 and 45. Out of these fever claimed 277, dysentery 7, respiratory diseases 6 and starvation 23 deaths. Sixty-four births were recorded during the same week.

The following sessions cases in which the accused were of the Mlana tribe of the Malia State, were tried by Mr. Batchelor, with the aid of assessors :—(1) Maru Teja and seven others were charged with committing dacoity in the village of Kharada and retaining property to the value of Rs. 454. It is said that the accused plundered the houses of the complainant Velsi Madhowji and others. As no offence was proved against the accused, all were discharged, (2) Chaya Petha and 22 others were charged with dacoity and also with retaining property acquired in the dacoity committed in the village of Gudapura. Four of the accused were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and the rest were discharged, (3) Parvat Khengar and three others were charged with retaining stolen property, acquired by the dacoits concerned in a raid committed in the village of Tagadi. All were held not guilty and were therefore discharged. All these offences were alleged to have been committed in the taluka of Bhandhuka.

Mr. Jugjiwan Valabhji Shah, M. A., L. L. B., the Chancellor's Medallist of this year, who passed the M. A. Examination in Philosophy with honours, was entertained by the members of the Guzerat Club on Wednesday last, in the club building. Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal Desai eulogised the college career of Mr. Shah and advised him to act with tact and wisdom in the Native State of Baroda, where he has been recently appointed Professor of History. Mr. Shah was educated in the Baroda College and latterly practised as a pleader in the Ahmedabad Court.

The following gentlemen have been appointed delegates to represent Ahmedabad in the Indian National Congress at Lahore :—Messrs. Balmukhand Ambalal Desai, Bhogilal Virchand Dipchand, Dulsukh Vadilal Virchand and Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakharlal. The elections were made by the members of the Guzerat Sabha.

The Guzerat College successfully passed twelve students in the final B. A. Examination that was held in the Town Hall of Bombay. Of these three were placed in the First Class and nine in the Second. On the whole the Guzerat College has cut a very good figure this year in the University Examination. The credit is, of course, due to its late principal, the Rev. E. T. Davis, M. A.

APART from the sudden demand for ploughs and the unsatisfactory results of the trials, there is not much matter of general interest in the report on the year's work on the farm. Mr. Moreland states that he has watched the work with some minuteness during the busiest seasons of the year, and is satisfied with the carefulness of the cultivation, and the record of results may be accepted without hesitation. The high yields of the unmanured plots are proof of the excellence of the cultivation: one plot which has grown wheat for 19 years in succession without manure yielded this year at the rate of 31 bushels to the acre; half as much again as the normal or 16-anna crop of the district. It is worth noting that the general conclusions that can be drawn from the experiments conducted on the farm will be discussed from time to time in the Provincial Agricultural Ledger, and a beginning has already been made with notes by Dr. Leather on the permanent manurial experiments with wheat and maize, and on the green-soiling and leguminous rotation experiments. Notes on the twelve years' work on the acclematisation of cotton and on the experience gained in the cultivation of maize are now in preparation, but the sugar-cane experiments are not yet sufficiently advanced for any report to be made.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MEETING AT LAHORE.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 27.

The Congress began its sittings to-day at twelve o'clock in the noon for the first time in a permanent hall, erected at a cost of about Rs. 50,000 by the Lahore Committee. Delegates came from all over India, numbering about 5,000. The arrangements were perfect. The hall was elaborately decorated with flowers and mottoes, prominent among them being "God Save the Queen." A few Mahomedans were present, also a few native ladies.

The chairman of the reception committee, Mr. K. P. Roy, entered the hall, accompanied by the President of the Congress and Messrs. D. Wacha and Surrendranath Bannerjee. He then read the inaugural address. During the reading the Hon. P. C. Chatterjee entered the hall amidst applause. The chairman, addressing, said that his heart was sincerely overflowing with emotions of welcome. Though the Punjab labours under a disadvantage of being situated in a remote part of India and not advanced as other provinces are and removed from trade centres yet the committee have done all they could for according a warm and cordial reception. He has great pleasure in welcoming the delegates in a brick-built hall, dedicated to the late Mr. Bradlaugh—(applause)—whose straightforwardness of character and advocacy of the cause of the weak and poor made him tower above others. Had he lived he would have deserved to be called "Member of India." The hall was dedicated in response to the unanimous opinion of educated India. Lucknow had 300 Mahomedan delegates but the same cannot be expected in the Punjab, as they are merely agriculturalists. Proceeding he referred regretfully to the untimely death of Sirdar Dyalsingh of this Province and Jaishi Ram also of the Punjab. The Punjab, he said, is now progressing under the British rule with gigantic strides to emulate other provinces in science, art and literature. The Congress is now in its sixteenth year. It has passed a critical period and is approaching manhood. It can conduct business and enter into valid obligations without a guardian. The achievements of the infant Congress was well known and has still a glorious future. It must be remembered that sixteen years for national movement is a drep in the ocean. Success requires endurance, untiring zeal and never-failing enthusiasm for a number of years. The Congress is fortunate in having among its friends Messrs. Hume, Wedderburn and Naoroji. (Loud applause.) They are three great grand old men, and the manifesto recently issued by them is a masterful exposition of the aims and objects of the Congress. It is sure to open the eyes of the Government and persuade by cogent and unanswerable reasons to utilise this gigantic movement for the benefit of the rulers and the ruled. It is said that these two English friends of India invented and supported the machinery of the Congress as a safety valve for the defects of the British Government, and also that, after a deal of speechifying, the Congress has impressed no effect. The chairman emphatically said that this is a misconception. The Congress was set afloat by Indians and disinterested Englishmen to help the alien government in a just manner. It is for the government to see how far it will utilise such a powerful agency created for its benefit at an immense self-sacrifice. Continuing the chairman said that the Congress must extend its sphere of operations by appointing sub-committees who should submit reports of each year's doing to the Congress. Drawing their attention to the British Committee he said its usefulness cannot be too much valued. India may hold congress meetings but its cries are in the wilderness. The ears of the Indian bureaucracy are stuffed with Anglo-Indian prejudices and are seldom lent to Congress representations. Note the Calcutta Municipal Act and the Panjab Land Alienation Act as standing illustrations. He further said that India is ruled by an irresponsible Government. All depends on the English Parliament through the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, so that the whole thing is reduced to chance and India is on the losing side. Therefore the agitation must be kept up in England on an organised basis. He then went on to suggest how this may be done and concluded by welcoming the delegates. He then called upon the Hon'ble Mr. Surrendranath Bannerjee to formally propose the election of the President of the Congress.

Mr. Bannerjee in a stirring and eloquent address extolled the praises of the Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar. He said he could not wish for a more abler and enthusiastic man who for years has indentified himself with the Congress. After supported by other speakers the President was elected amidst great cheering. (Applause)

The Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar then took his seat and said he was too highly honored and thought that the people should have selected some abler and better man than he. However he would try to do his best. In the course of his remarks the hon'ble gentleman said :—

Since you last met under the presidency of that good man and true—Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt—the country has passed through a calamity the severest of its kind. No less an authority than the noble statesman who is now at the head of our Government has spoken of it as a "famine, which, within the range of its incidence, has been the severest that India has ever known." The country has suffered from two famines which have followed in swifter succession than any two previous ones, and, great as has been the misery, acute as has been the suffering they have entailed upon the people, they have at the same time served as object-lessons by bringing responsible statesmanship nearer than ever to the consciousness of the gravity and urgency of the great problem, which the Indian National Congress has been pressing on the attention of our rulers from the very day of its birth, sixteen years ago, in Bombay. That problem could not be expressed in more definite and appropriate language than was used when the second session of the Indian National Congress, which met at Calcutta at the end of the year 1883, under the presidency of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji—that Nestor of Indian politicians—passed its second resolution in these terms :—"*That this Congress regards with the deepest sympathy and views with grave apprehension the increasing poverty of vast numbers of the population of India.*" At every subsequent session of the Congress stress was laid upon the grave character of the problem, resolutions were passed and speeches made, pointing out the seriousness of the situation caused by the increasing poverty of the masses in India. But it takes long for the reforming spirit to move, and great movements, pledged to principles which are opposed to current ideas, have sometimes to wait till Providence itself has to take their side. In their case history repeats itself in a manner in which it perhaps rarely repeats itself in other cases. You all remember the history of the Free Trade agitation in England. Speaking many years ago on the subject, the late Mr. Bright said that the Free Traders had to carry on their agitation under tremendous difficulties, and it was only when famine stalked throughout the land and Providence came to their help that the responsible statesmen of the country became converts to the Free Trade gospel and Mr. Cobden won his cause. We find ourselves in a somewhat similar situation now in this country. The last two famines have in a way brought Providence to our help; it has taken up the cry of the Congress, and it seems as though you heard from everywhere—"The Congress is coming to be right after all." For, when the Viceroy had to say in his last "Statement on Famine" of a province like Guzerat, generally considered rich, that "the weakness and incapacity for resistance of the people took the Local Government by surprise," we may fairly say that the position taken up by the Congress from the beginning "about the increasing poverty of vast numbers of the population of India" is being practically recognised by those who hold the destinies of this country in their hands.

THE FAMINE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

I do not wish by any means to affirm that the Government had ignored the problem, altogether in the past, or that it had been altogether unmindful of its gravity. Nor is it my intention to assert that it had hitherto done nothing to cope with it. If I said

need not be surprised at that, however much we may deplore it. There is indeed much in the British character which justly calls for admiration and appreciation. Its genius is practical; its devotion to duty, its sympathy for suffering, and its practical benevolence, as the last famine administration has shown, are unflinching and unswerving—and it has "the old strength to dominate circumstances." This is its strength, but, as often happens, what is our strength becomes at times our weakness. A people whose genius is practical, and whose saving quality is the capacity to be roused in the face of an intolerable evil, is apt to let things slide until they cause suffering which might have been by wise foresight and judicious management prevented. And this is what has often happened both in England and in India. What Lord Rosebery complained of nearly a year ago in the case of administration in England holds good in the case of administration in India also. "I humbly think," said his Lordship, "that in this country"—meaning England—"we live a great deal too much from hand to mouth. We are a people of enormous waste. We waste simply by not pursuing scientific methods." One has only to look back to see how true this is when applied to the policy that has been pursued in dealing with

THE AGRARIAN PROBLEM

in particular in India. So long ago as January, 1882, so sober and thoughtful a journal as the "Spectator" of London said: "All accounts, independent and official, show that the ultimate difficulty of India, the economic situation of the cultivator, is coming to the front in a most disheartening way, and is exciting among the most experienced officials a sensation of positive alarm." And then it went on to say, what illustrates the point I am now making, that the Government in India are faced "by a compulsion to pass small measures when they know that only large measures could succeed and doubt their right to sanction them." To take one of several instances, for years before 1875 the indebtedness of the Deccan "ryot" had been a theme of loud complaint in the public press and elsewhere, but it was only when the "ryot" in sheer desperation took the law into his own hands, and cut off the noses of his Marwari money-lenders, that the Government of Bombay woke up to the situation, and appointed a Commission to inquire into it. When the Commission, among other things, reported about the rigidity of the land revenue system, the Government left that larger question aside, and went to tackle the money-lender. We had the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act passed to put restrictions on the money-lender. That was equity to some extent, but it was what Sir Raymond West called in his comments on the working of the Act some years afterwards "lop-sided equity," for as he put it:—"The ryot must pay the tax-gatherer, but as to other creditors the law protects him from the obligation of meeting his liabilities." But the Government stood by its guns so far as its own land-revenue system was concerned. It defended that system, and we find a year after the Act I speak of came into force, Dr. Pollen, now retired, who was appointed to administer the provisions of the Act, reporting as follows:—"No steps that I am aware of have yet been taken that the revenue demand should be so timed and adjusted as not to drive the ryot to the sowcar, even temporarily, in order to meet it." I do not wish to dogmatise on the effects of this Act, for I know there are officials who hold—and their testimony is entitled to weighty and respectful consideration—that it has brought some comfort to the ryot. But, as a British revenue official of the Bombay Presidency put it in recording his experiences of the Act, by it "debtors are comforted, creditors are tormented." But the mischief of the rigidity of the land-revenue system was left untouched. That is an instance of passing what the *Spectator* of London called in 1888 "small measures." And this small measure has not saved the Deccan ryot from falling an easy prey to famine visitations. Mr. Justice Ranade, who was in favour of the Act, and had a great deal to do in administering its provisions before he was raised to the Bench, was cautious enough to say in his report in 1881: "Of course, a famine visitation would expose the people's solvency to a test." Since then two famines have put it to the test—and we know with what results. Another illustration of this policy is afforded by the complaint of the Hon'ble Mr. Nicholson that though during the last thirty years there have been connected with agriculture numerous Conferences, Committees, Reports, and Resolutions, yet nothing has been done. Ten years ago an Agricultural Committee appointed by the Government of Madras suggested the establishment of agricultural schools and farms in half-a-dozen stations to start with. The Government of India took the question out of the hands of the Local Government and did not arrive at any final decision for some years. In the case of the Poorundhur Bank scheme, the Secretary of State took the matter out of the hands of the Government of India and the Bombay Government, and refused to allow the experiment to be tried on a small scale. This illustrates one of the

OBSTACLES TO THE CARRYING OUT OF AGRICULTURAL REFORM.

The local Governments have to obtain the approval of the Government of India to their schemes, and they have to wait until the latter authority has had time to consider them and hit upon a scheme which will be suitable to all parts of the Indian Continent. As has been well remarked, "Indian official life is short, but Indian discussions are long," and officers who have expended much thought in elaborating schemes of reform have seldom a chance of seeing their labours turned to practical account. When they retire from the Service, their places are taken by others, who have not the same knowledge or interest in the subject. For instance, Mr. Nicholson has devoted his attention to the question of agricultural banks; but it is only now when he has but a few years of official life left in India, that he is appointed a member of a committee on the subject. More instances of this policy could be cited—a policy which has best fitted to deal with the agrarian problem in a thorough-going, broad, and statesmanlike spirit. What occurs to one on this subject is the question: Cannot each Presidency be allowed to work out its salvation in the matter of agricultural reform in the way it thinks best? Surely one would suppose that a Presidency has large enough area for this purpose, and it is only by instituting a large number of experiments that the true method can be found. If this were done, there would be healthy rivalry between the several Presidencies, and they would profit by the failure and successes of one another.

The fact is it has been more or less a policy of drift; it has left an evil to grow till it became accute, and then it has tried to grapple with it on the surface, and that too by fits and starts. India, we are told, is and ought to be above party politics, and I admit that there is no sounder maxim for administrative guidance. But if we have been above party politics, we have not escaped being the victims of petty politics. The problem is great, but the measures hitherto adopted for its solution have been small. "India House traditions," wrote the late Sir James Fitz James Stephen in his Essays on Ecclesiastical Biography published in 1849 "tell that when a young aspirant for distinction there requested one of the Chairs to inform him what was the proper style of writing political despatches, the Chair made answer:

"THE STYLE WE PREFER IS THE HUMDRUM."

And it is the humdrum style that has been adopted, generally speaking, in dealing with what now has become a very serious problem—the poverty of the people. It is no use crying, however, over spilt milk. Both the Government and the people have to co-operate in right earnest and to look ahead. The question now is: "Is the policy of the future to be one of drift, or of wise, well-regulated direction!" There are signs and indications already that the policy of drift will not be the policy of the future, but that there will be a serious attempt to deal with the problem of poverty and famine prevention in a broad, statesmanlike and courageous manner. We have now at the helm of the Government of India a statesman, of whom we may justly say that he promises to be all that a Viceroy of India ought to be. That he has won the hearts of the people and that the people trust in him goes without saying, and the enthusiastic receptions he met with during his recent tour bear unmistakable testimony to his growing popularity. Lord Curzon has won the hearts of the people, because since ye came amongst us as our Viceroy he has been more than a mere abstraction—he has been a flesh-and-blood Viceroy, who, whether he issues resolutions, or makes speeches on State matters, seems to the people that he addresses them and desires to take them into his confidence, and make his presence, his personality, and his energy felt throughout the land. His Excellency made a Statement on famine early in October last, and the assurance he then gave, after describing the woeful state to which the country had been reduced by the calamity, is reassuring. He said that the Government would "not sit idle until the next famine comes, and then bewail the mysteries of Providence." It is not the Viceroy's sympathy alone that has been aroused by the famine that we have passed through. As has been remarked in many a quarter, one bright spot in the dark scene of the last famine is that it has served to draw closer the British officials and the people. Every word of what Lord Curzon said in his Statement on famine in cordial acknowledgment of "the administrative knowledge, the unflagging energy, and the devotion of the British officers" is endorsed throughout the country. These officers have worked silently amidst heart-rending scenes, and have now experience more than ever that such suffering as the people have had to endure has been the acutest of its kind. Moreover, the great heart of the British nation has been moved by the calamity, and its benevolence as also the benevolence of America and some other countries has realised our position and come to our aid. But one is forcibly reminded here of the great dictum of the late Mr. Bright that it is

NOT BENEVOLENCE BUT JUSTICE

alone which can cope with gigantic evils; and may we not reasonably hope that sympathy so aroused will not fade before the problem forced on its attention by the last famine is solved in a spirit worthy of Imperial statesmanship? There are two or three notions of which we have to get rid before the problem of agrarian indebtedness and poverty in India is approached. That famines occur because the monsoon fails no one denies. In a sense they are inevitable in India; but no more inevitable, for instance, than in Ireland or Egypt. If the latter country was able to tide over this year of the lowest Nile in the century without a famine, why should not India be able to do the same when the rainfall fails. No famine policy is worth the name which does not discard the pusillanimous doctrine that famines are inevitable, and that, therefore, not much can be done. The question which has been forcing itself on the attention of all serious thinkers and responsible administrators is not—Why do famines occur? but—Why do they occur in increasing severity, and why is the staying power of the people going down? I do not think that anybody seriously believes in the population theory which is so often propounded in certain quarters as an answer to the question. There are a score of countries where population has been increasing much faster than in India, and yet they have not been struck down by phenomenal poverty which is staring us in the face in this country. Sir Robert Giffen, speaking recently before the Manchester Statistical Society on the achievements of the 19th century which is now closing, pointed out the prodigious rate at which the community of European nations had grown and was growing. The other notion is that we are a nation of spendthrifts, and that our ryots in particular fall easy victims to bad times because they do not save. There are eminent authorities, official and non-official, who have, from their experience of the people in general and the ryots in particular, challenged the correctness of that view. The average English labourer is not known to be more provident than the Indian ryot, who has, further, this natural advantage in his favour that he requires less food, fewer necessaries of life by clothing. If he spends on marriages more than he ought to, the benefit of such mild extravagance goes to other ryots of his class and goes not without return. What is spent on marriages is mostly in the shape of ornaments—and ornaments serve as a resource to fall back upon in times of distress. This was pointed out in the case of the ryots of the Deccan by the Deccan Ryots Commission, and I see that the Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Bose, who is known to measure his words carefully, says the same on the authority of those who ought to know in the case of the agricultural classes of the Central Provinces. If further proof were wanted of the extravagance of the accusation brought against the ryot, we have it afforded by an observation made by his Excellency the Viceroy from his place in the Viceregal Legislative Council some months ago. His Excellency computed the gross annual agricultural produce of the Indian Empire to be worth 400 crores of rupees, which gives Rs. 20 per head as the gross annual income of the agricultural classes. Out of this, nearly Re. 1-8 go in payment of the Government assessment on land, and of the balance Re. 1-8 in payment of indirect taxation. We may safely challenge those who talk of the ryot's extravagance to point out another peasant in the world who can maintain himself in normal years on Rs. 17 per annum. And yet he is expected to make a saving out of it! Whatever else our ryots may be, they are

NOT A NATION OF SPENDTHRIFTS.

The national ideal is one of asceticism, not athleticism, and our people live very much up to it. That in itself would be an answer to the charge of extravagance. But even assuming that the ryot does spend something on marriages, it cannot be very much after all, and surely life must be made not only tolerable but a little pleasant even to the Indian cultivator. If, in his case, we cannot, as the late Mr. Gladstone desired in the case of the British workman, level up his status so as to enable him to have a piano in his cottage, we need not at least grudge him some expense on marriage and other festive occasions which add charm to life.

The problem, is, no doubt, complicated, but much depends on the views which a ruler takes of the possibilities and limitations of the power of Government to benefit the people. It is just possible to exaggerate the one or the other. Those who hold exaggerated notions of the possibilities regarding them as equivalent to those of Divine Providence are doomed to discomfiture; but this, at any rate, must be said for them that they "will not bind their soul with clay." Those, on the other hand, who exaggerate the limitations of human governments are those to whom hope never comes, and who can only plunge a race or a nation deeper into the depths of misery and despondency than they found it. It is encouraging to find that our present Viceroy has no superstitious belief in the virtues of official action. At the same time he is not a fatalist in the matter of administration.

No one pretends—and if any one does, there are very few of the class—that agrarian indebtedness is due solely to any particular cause. What is complained of is that the Government has but touched the fringe of the subject hitherto in dealing with the question of its solution. For instance, take the question of the share which the money-lender on the one hand and our Law courts on the other are said to have had in deepening the ryoty's peverty.

THE MONEY-LENDER

is not a creature entirely of the British Government, but, as years ago Sir Erskine Perry, once Chief Justice of Bombay, pointed out, whereas before the advent of the British in India the money-lender was either some Bunnia or Brahmin of the village, whose interests and fortunes were identified with those of the ryots to whom he lent, after that the Marwari adventurer took his place. The ryot did, and does, require protection from the grasping money-lender, but it is admitted on all hands that he cannot do without the money-lender altogether. Now, we may fairly ask this question—Have the attempts hitherto made to save the ryot from the money-lender's clutches proved the ryot's salvation? Take the case of the law to which I have above referred—the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act passed in 1879. Its main object has been to save the Deccan ryots from the exactions of money-lenders and to prevent in that way lands from passing from the former to the latter. There is a suggestion now that the Act which applies to some of the districts of the Bombay Presidency should be extended to all. But those of us who have had to do with the course of litigation under the Act have reason to fear that the relief which is given by the Act to the ryot is more apparent than real. The ryot is allowed to sue his money-lender without any charge for court-fee for his litigation. The court scrutinises his dealings with his creditors with a great deal of jealousy, and helps him to get his land freed from exorbitant demands. That is so far for the good of the ryot but does the good go to him? What professional men like myself, having to deal with cases under the Act, often find is that the ryot is only the man who figures on the scene; but behind him is some one fighting his battle, spending the money for him, carrying on the litigation, and getting probably all the benefit of the Act intended to save the ryot. The Act in fact

SUBSTITUTES ONE CREDITOR FOR ANOTHER;

but all the same the ryot is not saved. This is a point which has struck nearly all those who have any experience of litigation connected with the Act. It is my impression—and the impression of several of my brother pleaders—gathered in the course of professional business. It is said that the tendency of the ryot to have "frequent intercourse to the law courts"—I borrow the words used by his Excellency the Viceroy in his reply to the address of the Mahajan Sabha of Madras the other day—has contributed to his impoverishment. The Honble Mr. Toynbee drew the attention of the Government to this phase of the problem during the discussion on the last Budget in the Viceroy's Legislative Council—to the steady increase which is taking place year by year in the Government revenue from court-fees and the enormity of the law charges. He said: "The character of our courts is a cause of our poverty." Undoubtedly it is a striking fact that large and highly paid judicial establishments are kept up to deal with litigation, the bulk of which—i.e., over 60 per cent. as an examination of the statistics shows, concerns property or transactions worth less than Rs. 30. But this character of our litigation is not so much a cause as an indication of the poverty of the country, showing how small the transactions of the community are. It is proposed to pass a law for the Mofussil on the lines of the Arbitration Act which applies to Presidency towns. That is a good move in the right direction and may help the ryot to some extent, but will not save him from his load of indebtedness.

THE PUNJAB ALIENATION BILL.

That brings me to the principle of a law which has recently been passed for the Punjab, and the application of which to other parts of the country is said to be under the consideration of the Government. The object of this law is to restrict the ryot's power of alienation. It is not possible to foresee the consequences of it, and we know that it encountered strenuous opposition in its passage through the Viceregal Legislative Council. Both the mover of the Punjab Land Alienation bill and his Excellency the Viceroy have claimed for it no more than that it is a bold experiment, based on the principle that "he who never risks anything never wins anything." But assuming that the experiment will succeed, it will only serve to tie the ryot to the land—a very good object to gain so far; but to tie the ryot to the land is one thing, and to enable him to live and flourish on it is another. Such measures may be good and useful as far as they go as palliatives. But after all is done by way of palliatives for the ryot's relief, his poverty will remain and the evil of agrarian indebtedness may still stare us in the face like the goblin in the German legend, who, as soon as the peasant had burnt his house down to get rid of him, reappeared amidst the saved furniture, and lustily shouted out—"Lo I I am still here!" The feeling largely shared in the country is that side by side with all these palliative measures it is necessary to relax

THE RIGIDITY OF THE LAND REVENUE SYSTEM.

Mr. Dutt dealt with this subject in his last year's presidential address, and the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta for Bombay and the Hon'ble Mr. Bose for the Central Provinces drew pointed attention to it in their speeches on the last Budget at a meeting of the Viceroy's council. His Excellency the Viceroy has more than once assured that this important subject is now engaging his "independent investigation." But his Excellency put the question to the Mahajana Sabha of Madras the other day: "Supposing that we did reduce the assessment throughout India by 25 per cent. is there a man among you who would guarantee me that he honestly believed that there would be no more famine, no more poverty, no more distress?" No one would be so bold as to give a guarantee on that condition, and no one, I take it, thinks that a mere reduction by 25 per cent. in the assessment throughout India will stamp out poverty, for the poor will always be with us. But what is put forward is that if the assessment be reduced 25 per cent. in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and in the Central Provinces, where revision assessments have been raised more than 25 per cent., the relief given will be sufficient to dispence with the necessity of direct famine relief to that extent. At present where Government levy high assessments in good years, they have to refund the sums so levied by opening relief works when famine visits the land. The rigidity of the land revenue system, its uncertainties and vagaries, are questions which must be tackled side by side with the other phases of the problem, and then some step will have been taken in the attempt to help the ryot in coping with famine or distress. The ryot may be right, or the ryot may be wrong, but the fact is there, attested now and then by Survey Settlement Officers that the periodic revision of settlements has a nervous effect on the ryot. As an instance, I will take that of the Kaitan Taluka in the Bombay Presidency, as to which we gather from its last Settlement report that at the last revision survey it was found that garden cultivation had considerably deceased. "In superior soils, and where sufficient moisture is retained for second crops, they are grown to some extent, but not as much as might be." That is the tale told, and in accounting for it, one Survey Officer concerned in the revision settlement ascribed it to "the laziness and lethargy of the cultivators," but another Officer "to the advent of the revision survey for fear that the existence of the second crops would lead to a higher estimate being made of the capabilities of their lands." The ryot was not lazy and lethargic formerly when garden cultivation flourished; its subsequent decrease can only be due to the cause suggested by the Survey Officer—the fear of the ryot that improvement means more assessment. That is the crux of the problem. The situation would be comical, were it not serious. When the Deccan Ryots Commission was appointed todevise measures for the relief of indebtedness, two of its members condemned the Bombay Land Revenue system—and they were officers belonging to Northern India, and, therefore, independent so far as the Bombay Presidency went. Mr. Rogers, who, on the other hand was a Bombay Civilian, has been defending the Bombay system but condemning the Madras system, and it seems to me, doubtful if the Central Provinces system is all right. That points a moral, and shows that even independent official opinion is not unanimous on this much-vexed question. We rest satisfied for the present, however, with the assurance given by Lord Curzon that the subject is under his consideration. All that we plead for is

A MORE SYSTEMATIC, MORE SYMPATHETIC AGRICULTURAL POLICY,

than has been pursued. Government have gone to the relief of the Bengal ryot, and fixed the relations between him and his zemindar. Government are going to give relief to the ryot in Ratnagiri as against his khoti. Why does it not examine more closely than it has done, and subject to a thorough impartial inquiry, its own relations towards its own tenants? Then as to the improvement of agriculture. It was stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibbetson some months ago in reply to the Maharajah of Darbhanga that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the appointment of a Director to become the chief of a great Government organization for affording assistance to the agricultural industry in this country. This we welcome as a hopeful assurance. That was the dream of Lord Mayo's wise and judicious administration, and it is known to all that Mr. Lamb in Lord Mayo's time was appointed organiser an Agricultural Department for the improvement of agriculture. But one Viceroy succeeds another—and we drift. At one time the cry is taken up that the ryot's ways of cultivation require to be reformed. We hear it for a time, and then it is replaced by another cry that the ryot knows all about it and stands in no need of help. Now, the Indian ryot is neither a sinner nor a saint in his business—he is neither stupid nor perfect. It is no use teaching him to give up his methods of cultivation wholesale. He is wiser than his teachers there. But at the same time the State may gently take him in hand, and help him to improve his industry by scientific methods where that can be done. It can be done, provided the policy is pursued systematically and steadily. Let us hope that this new experiment which is to be made by the appointment of a Director of Agriculture for affording assistance to the agricultural industry of the country will be marked by a consistency of policy. We want not only a Director of Agriculture, but a Central Department of Ariculture and Industries. That brings me to the subject of

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT,

a subject on which I am rather afraid to speak with the warning before me of Lord Curzon given the other day at Madras that this subject of technical education or industrial development has "an extraordinary fascination for the tongue in India." I know that there are people who talk about it without knowing the real aspects of India's industrial situation—but after all the talkers may not be altogether a useless class. In every country the talkers precede the actors at every stage of its progress. And, as the late Mr. Bright once put it, "I have observed that all great questions in this country require the hours of talk many times repeated before they are settled. There is much shower and much sunshine between the sowing of the seed and the reaping of the harvest, but the harvest is reaped generally after all." And in India, where there is such a tendency to let things drift, there is no fear that talk may do no good—for that is one way of keeping the problem before us. The first Famine Commission declared that "the multiplication of industries was the only complete remedy for famine." That was twenty years ago. But since that report was made, very little has been done to advance the suggestion into the region of practice. On the contrary, some things have been done, unconsciously perhaps, which have had the effect of reducing the number of our industries. Is it any wonder, that, under the circumstances, with millions of people coming on the land, millions of them should go out of it, and that Sir James Lyall and his colleagues on the second Famine Commission should find that numbers of the peasantry have been, and are being reduced to landless day-labourers? These are the people whom a famine first touches, and who flock to relief works the moment they are opened, and as they go on increasing in numbers, famine relief must soon outrun the resources of Government. The present relief policy is doomed to early extinction, and already during this famine it has been stretched to breaking point. We are assured here again by Lord Curzon that as to this question of industrial development "Government is bestowing its serious attention upon the matter." His Excellency has, however, suggested the difficulty which stands in the way. Replying to the Mahajan Sabha of Madras on this point his Excellency asked: "Are you quite certain that those agencies and institutions which exercise so powerful a control upon the mind of the Indian youth are using their influence as they might do to encourage the practical form of education which in theory they applaud? Now I do not wish for one moment to minimise this difficulty. That we have our part to do in this matter—to do our best to turn the mind of our youth to industrial channels rather than the seeking of merely literary education, and the courting of Government employment, is what I will freely admit. But what has happened in India by way of tendency to seek literary education, and go in for Government employment, is what happened at one time in some countries in Europe, and what will happen in any country at first where schools are established and the improved machinery of official administration creates a large number of offices. Montalambert many years ago pointed that out in writing about some countries in Europe. The tendency will move in another direction—slowly but steadily—if the initiative comes from the State as it has come in many other civilized countries. It is true that on the principle that, while one man can lead a horse to drink water, even twenty cannot make it drink, Government may open schools for technical instruction, but they cannot get Indian youth to enter them if the youth will not enter, and that

GOVRNMENT CANNOT CREATE THE SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE

where there is no desire for enterprise. But after all the mind of the Indian youth is not so hopelessly conservative and blindly stubborn. There are already signs that our educated men are not merely talking in the matter as a Madras news paper pointed out the other day in adverting to Lord Curzon's advice to the students at Cochin, there is a stream of tendency in the direction. What is claimed at the hands of Government is that it should take advantage of this tendency, and do all it can to help and forward it on. One way of helping it on was pointed out by the "Indian Agriculturist" in March last. It said: "If we wish to see how a Government can help its subjects to solve this problem, we have only to look at what has been done in Canada, and is now being done in Ireland. In Canada, as we have more than once pointed out in these columns, the Agricultural Department acts on the principle that as it can command better brains than the individual farmer, its duty is to take the initiative, and to show the farmer how he can improve his methods and where he can find new sources of profit. If these new sources are beyond his unaided reach, the Department gives him a helping hand but always on the understanding that as soon as the individual has secured a good grip of the new industry, he will do the rest of the work for himself. It is in this spirit that the Canadian Department of Agriculture has organised a cold storage service of train and steam-boat, so that butter and cheese can be sent in good condition from Canadian farms right away to Liverpool. As soon as the system is self-supporting and self-managing—an end already in sight—the Department will leave it alone, and go on to something else. The Irish Department of Agriculture has been planned with the same ends in view, but with this valuable addition that it is empowered to deal with manufacturing industries as well as agriculture." Above all, no country in the economic and industrial condition of India has thriven under a "laissez faire" policy of commere and agriculture. Even in England is was only in the middle of this century, when industries had grown to manhood, machinery had been invented, and manufactures had fully exhausted the advisability and needs of the old policy of protection, that, in response to the altered circumstances, the Free Trade policy was pursued. Now, I do not plead for Protection, for if I did I should have to go back to the times when people had faith in it—and we do not live in those times. And even if we did ask for Protection, there is not the slightest chance that we shall get it. We have to deal with the question of practical politics—and Protection is a creed that is obsolete and British statesmen will have none of it. And what Lord Salisbury said some twelve years ago is true. His Lordship said:—"My belief is that Protection means nothing else but Civil War." But if the British manufacturer does not get Protection, he gets from the State something very much better in its stead—"the open door" or "foreign markets." Now let that open-door policy be for the whole Empire, and let not Indian subjects going to Natal or Cape Colony be treated as if India had no part or lot in the Empire. Nor should they be subjected to such restrictive rules as have been recently passed as regards the Roorkee College in India and Cooper's Hill in England. Let us have, secondly, an "open door" in our own country's industry. The excise duty levied on the Bombay mill industry clearly shows that under the present policy no Indian industry will be allowed to outgrow European competition. But the solution of this problem which calls for remedies against famines will not be complete unless they are made possible by a policy of

WISE AND JUDICIOUS ECONOMY IN ADMINISTRATION.

Governments any more than individuals cannot both eat the cake and have it. The larger the proportion of revenue spent on the administration, the less of it there is to provide for the administered. It is encouraging to find that Lord Curzon has applied himself to this question also. Some years ago, no less an authority on Indian finance than Sir Auckland Colvin said in an article contributed to the columns of the "Nineteenth Century"—an article which created considerable interest at the time it appeared—that "there can be no improvement in Indian finance so long as Indian revenues are depleted by the claims of frontier extension." Soon after his assumption of the office of Viceroy Lord Curzon addressed himself to this question and his examination of the subject in relation to the financial condition of the country has resulted in what may be regarded as a wise compromise, the new policy being to irritate the susceptibilities of the frontier tribes as little as possible and to conciliate their good-will. It is true the policy of subsidising these tribes may be carried too far, and these annually-recurring subsidies may in course of time mount up to the cost of a war. Besides, good-will obtained by subsidies will have to be kept up by subsidies—and these may become a perpetual drain on the country. The success of the new policy will have to depend mainly on the careful choice of the officers appointed to deal with and keep in hand the wild tribes on the frontier. Here it is mainly a question of

"MEN, NOT MEASURES."

These rude, unsophisticated men adore a man that is true and brave, and discreet, and personal ascendency so gained over them will be proof against the outburst of fanaticism more than anything else. But it is not on frontier extensions alone that money has been wasted. I am prepared to make every allowance for expenditure to grow in these days of advancing civilisation and increasing and increased State responsibilities. But it should not in any case be allowed to outgrow the capacity of the country, and when it does, it makes a costly administration, synonymous with a ruinous administration. Complaints have been made that whilst important works of public utility are postponed or declined, works of considerably less urgency are undertaken, and hastened on, without reference to the state of the treasury. An Anglo-Indian friend cited to me the other day what may appear a trifling instance, but what seems to me to be an apposite illustration of what I am submitting. He had always wondered, he said, how Government could sanction the erection of a costly building for a Military Mess in the Marine Lines on the Queen's Road in Bombay. While every pie the Government could spare was, it was said, wanted for plague and famine, here was a building rising in imposing greatness, and it stands there as one more proof of how economy is more preached than practised. There is the other thing—the importation of medical men from England for the purposes of plague. These may appear small matters, but these straws best show how the wind blows. Apart from these individual instances there is a general tendency for the cost of the administration of the country to increase, and it is a danger to be guarded against. If the country progressed in a corresponding measure, it will not much matter, but the country does not. The Welby Commission say that the cost of Civil Government increased during the period of 1883-84 to 1895-96 at a rate more than double that of the population during the same period, notwithstanding the re-imposition of the taxation remitted in previous years, and the addition of further new taxation at a rate only slightly in excess of the growth of the population. This means, to my mind, that while the prosperity of the nation has been practically at a standstill, the expenditure has grown by leaps and bounds. But it is

SOMEWHAT ENCOURAGING

to find that the Secretary of State for India has resolved and arranged to relieve India by £257,000 yearly, beginning on the 1st of April next. Lord Curzon, we all feel, has begun well by setting his face against the policy of drift of which I have been speaking. But after all Lord Curzon has come among us for five years, two of which have expired, and but three remain. Will British statesmanship drift into the old policy after him? It is here that our duty lies The Congress has been from the beginning of its existence a standing protest against the policy of drift and the time is now come—it is nowmost opportune—when standing out more emphatically than ever, it ought to redouble its efforts, and help the Government in the solution of the great Indian problem to which all eyes are now turned. We belong to a movement which is the product of the genius of the British administration. It is a movement which is the natural outcome of the spirit of the age, and all that is best, noble, and enduring in Pax Britannica and the one duty that devolves on it is to stand forth and preach; "Not drift, but wise and sustained direction will save India."

And in fulfilling this duty we have no reason to fear that we shall be suspected as noisy agitators who wish to embarrass rather than help the Government. We have moved on since it used to be said in some quarters that the educated native does not represent the people. That controversy is now a mere matter of history, or, if it is not, I look upon it as a mere war of words. And so far as I have been able to guage official opinion, the large majority of those who are responsible for the good administration of the country recognise the value of the opinion and influence of educated natives. And the very wise statesman-like observations made on this subject by Lord Curzon in his reply to the address presented to him by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay ought to dispel all doubt on the point. And we have now arrived at the stage where the Congress has it in its power to make its usefulness felt by carrying on its work on its old-accustomed constitutional lines by helping the Government with facts, with information, with practical suggestions, which will strengthen its hands, and enable it to pursue a policy of large and liberal measures and give up the tendency to drift in administration.

THIS IS THE DUTY BEFORE US.

It is that to which we have committed ourselves, and for the performance of which in the spirit of loyal adherence to the Throne of her Majesty we have here assembled. We know that the work before the Government—the task to which our Viceroy has devoted himself—is arduous and beset with difficulties, and that years must pass before the cause of reform wins. It is not for one man or even any body of men to say that he or they can finish the work and see his or their endeavours crowned with success. A learned divine has said, and said rightly: "One alone among the sons of men was able to say...It is finished!" But that British statesmanship has awakened to the gravity of the situation which envelops the Indian problem is one of the most hopeful signs that the country has a better future before it, and the last famine—the disastrous suffering that it has brought to the people, the terrible strain it has put upon the officials, and the marks it has left of misery and death—will not be altogether a calamity, if it keeps alive the consciences it has so signally served to awaken. All this should hearten us for the future. It should encourage us to devote ourselves to our country's cause with unflagging zeal. We have as members of this Congress taken upon ourselves a sacred duty—and be it ours to go on in the discharge of it with faith in our mission, hope for the future, and loyal trust in the sense of justice and righteousness of the Government of her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

After which members for the Subjects Committee were elected and the day's proceedings were closed.

THE weekly plague statement, dated December 19, records 19 cases and 8 deaths in four villages of Shakargarh tahsil of the Gurdaspur district.

MR. W. O'BRIEN is appointed Assistant Manager of the combined Government farms at Rawalpindi.

The returns of India's trade by land with foreign countries for the six months, April to September, have just been published, and show a considerable increase. In the same period in 1898 the total value of exports and imports was 4,59,75,537 rupees; in 1899 the figure was 5,26,56,612: and in 1900 it was 5,71,83,304.

MODERN MANNERS.

FLIRTATION.

Of the many privileges accorded to the Anglo-Saxon woman, there is none she values more highly or exercises more freely than that of flirtation. That this indulgence is her own exclusive birth-right is demonstrated by the fact that for her sisters of the Latin races the nearest dictionary counterpart implies an uncomfortable quantum of naughtiness. Not only has the word flirtation been coined for the especial use of Anglo-Saxon woman, it is they alone who decide all questions as to its scope and limitations. In the exercise of this high office they show a lavish, if somewhat unjudicial, spirit, and, by resolutely refusing to closely define its meaning, have given to the phrase an inexhaustible elasticity.

It is instructive and pathetic to listen to our confiding grandmothers as they tell us how, but half a century ago, a sly glance, a furtive hand-squeeze, would bring a blush to the cheek and a flutter to the heart; how the first "tete-a-tete" walk with some still unconfessed lover engraved a lasting image on the memory. O tempora, O mores! While gallantry impels us to agree that a similar measure of flirtation may still, in many cases, produce an equally graceful and agreeable emotion, observation teaches us that the stricter rules of the ancient game have gone by the board to suit the more advanced taste of the present generation of players.

Flirtation in its newest, its "up to-date" sense, is a luxury which, to be thoroughly savoured, demands a large leisure and sympathetic surroundings. It is in the smartest circles where such facilities are best afforded that we must look for it most startling development. What, indeed, would they be without it? Think of the dire results were the word to be erased from their vocabulary, or were some more explicit expression to be used to describ it! What would be the mental state of the somnolent chaperon—we are lately informed that she, too, is in decay—who nightly watches the weary hours crawl by, while her charges are indulging in this innocent sport? And the kind, indulgent husband? How often would he degenerate into that most fearsome of social bogies, the domestic tyrant, were he to hear the "mild flirtation" of his wife qualified by some new and unkinder term?

The word itself being above suspicion—so also must be the act. Hence, far from being looked at askance, our female flirt is always popular. If she be unmarried, she indulges her caprices with the tacit consent, if not with the approval, of her mamma, who has, of course, trained her child to take good care of herself, and who feels that here, perhaps lies the quickest road to matrimony. If she be married her husband, provided he be of some standing, is not as a rule obstructive; nay, sometimes he is not unpleased to avail himself of the easy 'entree' into society afforded by having "so bright a wife"; possibly, too, he has himself tastes of a similar nature, which he can thus cultivate undisturbed.

There is, no doubt, some danger of our shocking maternal instincts by crudely ranging under one head the flirtations of the "debutante" and the flirtations of the frolicsome wife. If this be so, it is from the English dictionary that the injured ones should claim redress. A spade should be called a spade and not a pitchfork. But in truth, a very little consideration of the nature and origin of the two pastimes will suffice to establish a certain similarity between them as well as a certain continuity of action. Though marriage may induce the lady-player to suspend her operations for a while, the married flirt who has not announced her profession prior to matrimony is rare to find. In both cases the disease is one and the same, the only distinction being that will the latter it has reached an acuter and more dangerous stage.

What, then, is the essence of this delectable amusement for which Anglo-Saxon society has now so pronounced a taste? We take it governing principle to be a temporary preference, rooted in sex attraction, felt by man and woman for each other's society—and this is of the essence—originating with the woman.

First, we repeat, it must be temporary. A long flirtation loses its special flavour, and is apt to develop into a tiresome engagement, or to degenerate into a clogging friendship. Secondly, it must be a preference only. There must be equal facilities for choice and change. It is this characteristic which renders a flirtation between an engaged or married couple absurd and incongruous. Thirdly, the attraction must be a physical one, this last condition at once excludes old age and intellectuality, neither of which elements can enter into a flirtation proper. Fourthly, it must originate with the woman. If the man leads off, there is always great risk of the woman mistaking his move, and spoiling the fun by falling in love with him. There is less risk of this bad blunder on the part of the male, and, should he commit it, he can console himself more easily.

The above once granted, it necessarily follows that "love" and "flirtation" are incompatible states of mind. The one practically excludes the other. In fact, the best cure for flirtation is to fall in love; and the surest sign that love has made her farewell bow is the resumption of pre-nuptial frivolity. Were the statistics of the number of society flirts permanently cured by marriage obtainable, their result would, it is to be feared, be of a somewhat surprising character.

With regard to the origin of flirtation, we shall not be very wide of the mark if we ascribe this habit, at least among Anglo-Saxon women, to their lack of "temperament." Indeed, the less emotional the nature of the flirt, the greater will be her skill. Temperament in a woman is not wholly solitary—like many psychological conditions, it can be acquired. But though capable of cultivation, its strength, like that of a perfume, is lost by undue exposure. In Southern countries, where the sexes are kept apart and passions are stronger, flirtation is but little practised; in North America, where they are well shaken up together, and women are notoriously immune from strong heart impulses, it is carried to its extreme limit—or shall we say to its highest perfection? No woman dallies more adroitly with the semblance of sexual weakness than the native of New York or Massachusetts; yet she reconciles herself more readily to an unemotional marriage, provided it be redeemed by solid and lasting advantages. Romance is sadly absent from the social atmosphere of the States, and thus marriage is there apt to degenerate into a compact formed on the understanding that neither party shall interfere with the amusements of the other, both tacitly agreeing to "play fair." When it is said: "Oh, Mr. and Mrs. Brown get on so well together; they are such good friends, and they have such confidence in one another," this confidence, on the husband's part at least, is often inspired by experience of his wife's frigidity, by the help of which he complacently puts to sleep incipient and not unwholesome jealousies.

The Americans, being a practical people, frankly recognise that their fellow-country women are not framed for passionate and enduring attachments, and they have, therefore, facilitated, as far as possible, the means of dissolving ill-assorted unions. The result is a fine crop of ephemeral and easy-running households, but along with it an uncomfortable instability in conjugal and family relationship. Unfortunately divorce, though effective as an antidote, is confessedly impotent as a preventive. Far from destroying the germ which generates the disease, it renders people careless of its ravages by offering them the ever open door. Hence, rapid as are the operations of the American Courts, the demands for divorce are ever accumulating. Marriage is divested of its sacred character, and Cupid, powerless against the almighty dollar, wanders disconsolate with emptied quiver and moultings wings.

What is true of American society is true, though in a less degree, of our own leisured classes. In a less degree, we say, because the traditional halo surrounding our British aristocracy, and the old-world atmosphere of our country homes, lends a softer, a more romantic colouring to the landscape. When the feelings of our own Mrs. Grundy are shocked by some conjugal scandal, the British husband is usually every whit as responsible as his wife. Solid though his qualities be, he has, from a marital point of view, one serious defect. He grows so easily accustomed to a state of matrimonial comfort (and with him comfort and felicity are almost interchangeable terms), that he soon ceases to trouble his head as to whether his wife's path is, or is not beset with flowery temptations. A morning kiss with his egg and coffee and an amicable hug on his return home suffice to ass

WRITERS AND READERS.

BEING defeated by Mr. McKinley in the fight for the American Presidency, Mr. Bryan has written all about it in an article which the forthcoming number of the "North American Review" will contain. It should be very interesting, especially if it contains any hint as to whether Mr. Bryan means to enter the lists again, three years hence.

It will be learned with pleasure that Mr. Herbert Spencer's health enables him to work regularly on the revision of his books. He hopes eventually to revise all those that form part of his great system of philosophy. Already he has revised three volumes, which include the First Principles, and a fourth may be ready next year. It is likely that Mr. Spencer may before then, add some general papers to the volume of his writings, which consists of Fragments.

Lord Rosebery has written agreeable letters to the two biographers who recently published books about him. These, it is to be supposed, were in acknowledgment of copies of the works—a natural courtesy returned. His lordship's attitude, before the event, towards any writings on himself is said to be rather unresponsive, in the case of his published speeches, which took the ever-vexed subject of copyright into the courts, his position were one of splendid isolation.

It seems that there does not exist—not even in China—a history of Chinese literature. A work of that description, which Mr. Heinemann is publishing, should therefore supply a want. Moreover, it must in a sense tell the story of the Chinese, and they are in the world's eye just now. The author is the Professor of Chinese at Cambridge, Professor Giles. He was formerly British Consul at Ningpo, and is one of the not very many Englishmen who thoroughly know the language and literature of the Chinese.

A memoir which has just appeared in France is pretty sure to be translated and published in this country. It is the biography of Pasteur by his son-in-law M. Vallery-Radot, who was associated with much of his scientific work. The story of Pasteur's life is told simply and intimately, with the personal touch which is so valuable in a biography. Pasteur's life was spent in the laboratory, and thus the record of it is a study rather than a story. But he knew many other distinguished men of his day, and glimpses of them occur.

We are to get from an English house an authorised edition of the verse of an American poetess who is not yet widely known here. Apparently however the Princess of Wales is one of her English readers. It was a verse from her writings that accompanied the wreath which the Princess sent to Mrs. Gladstone's funeral. The poetess is Miss Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the author of Poems of Passion and Poems of Pleasure. She has recently revised the verse of both volumes and added some that has not been published before. Messrs. Gay and Bird announce the edition.

Mr. Andrew Lang is contributing to the American Critic for this month an article on The Decline of Intellect. He writes brightly and caustically of how the human intellect like "the Service" has long been "going to the dogs." Many critics in the serial reviews apologise for noticing a work that is not avowedly a work of fiction. Poetry is still "a drug in the market," except when some new bard is welcomed as an exquisite blend of Shakespeare and Racine. But Mr. Lang is not wholly depressed; hope is not quite gone from him. Lately he saw a grown man reading Sully's Memoirs in French too. He blessed that man unawares.

What is Christianity? This is the title of a work which Mr. Bailey Saunders has translated from the German of Professor Harnack. A review of it from the German appeared in these columns a few weeks ago. It consists of sixteen lectures delivered by Professor Harnack as present rector of the University of Berlin, to an audience composed of students in all the faculties of that university. The lectures were extempore and were taken down in short hand without the knowledge of the Professor, who afterwards read the report and approved it for publication. The work gives a plain statement of the Christian religion as enunciated by Christ, and of the various phases which it has exhibited in the course of history. It will be published by Messrs. Williams and Norgate.

We have not heard so much this year, as we did last of the hobby of book plate collecting. It has not, however, in any way fallen out of fashion; merely it has lost some of its novelty. The largest collection of book plates on the Continent is owned by a German, Karl Emich, Countza Leiningen-Westerburg. He has written a volume chiefly in reference to this collection for Messrs Bells Ex-Libris Series. It will have a fine series of reproductions of plates in his possession. These illustrate the best work of every type from the fifteenth century to the present day. There will be a small edition of the book on Japanese vellum.

Libyan Notes is a large work on anthropology which Messrs. Macmillan are about to publish. It is the result of an expedition to Algeria recently undertaken by Mr. Randall Maciver and Mr. Anthony Wilkins. The former is Leycock Student of Egyptology at Worcester College Oxford. The object of the expedition was to establish, if possible any trace of a connection between the Berber tribes—a trace finally discovered in the pottery of the Kabyles. Incidentally the writers undertook a general investigation of the indigenous white race of Northern Africa—known to Rome as the Numidians—who figure on Egyptian monuments as far back, probably, as 1300 B.C.

Mr. Liberty Tadd is an Anglo-American who advocates certain new methods of education, from which noteworthy results have been obtained. He is coming to England next month—he was born here—in order to deliver a series of lectures on his system. Already he has issued a number of books explaining it, and these have excited the interest of English teachers. Mr. Liberty Tadd holds that education, as it has been practised, is too much dependent on books. These he regards as mere aids—not the original sources of education or information, but artificial and second-hand. Nature and experience he holds to be the true educators, and he proceeds on them. Stevenson's book, "In the South Seas, will be published by Messrs. Chatto. Hitherto it has only appeared in the Edinburgh edition. The same firm are re-setting Wilkie Collins's novel The Dead Secret for a new edition. Although one of his earlier books, it continues to be in demand. Miss Edna Lyall has written an introduction for a volume on Mrs. Gaskell and Knutsford, by the Rev. G. A. Payne. Messrs. Gay and Bird announce it. From the late Dr. Hort's Village Sermons, a series of addresses dealing with the Books of the Bible has been selected, chiefly in response to a demand from India for a text-book which should give to Indian students the sort of instuction that Dr. Hort's deep learning and gift of exposition so well fitted him to supply. Messrs. Macmillan publish the volume.

The "Northern Counties Magazine" has secured the last story of the late Hubert Crackanthorpe. Mr. Walter Wood is contributing a series of articles to this magazine on Famous Regiments, commencing in the January number with the Life Guards. Major Martin Hume has just finished a book on Elizabethan history, called The Final Struggles for Catholic Supremacy in England, 1593-1603. It will be published in the spring by Messrs. Nisbet. Major Hume has now passed through the press his history of the Spanish people, which has already been mentioned in this column. It is the first of a series which will appear in London and New York. Mrssrs. Methuen are about to publish a volume of poems by Mr. Herbert Trench, late Fellow of All Soul's College, Oxford. The title poem is a heroic narrative entitled Deidre Wed. The other poems are lyrics and ballads. Most of the fiction of the year is now published, but a few novels are still to come. They include The Outcast Emperor, by Lady Helen Craven (Hutchinson); and a Canadian story by Mr. Clifford Smith, A Daughter of Patriotism, (Fisher Unwin).

For December, the "Magazine of Art" makes its appeal for immediate popularity by an article on Chinese Architecture, written by a missionary and illustrated by photographs that have something of the value of news. The enterprise of the committee in charge of the Harris Library and Museum at Preston is to be commended. Mr. Barton, the curator, in describing the museum, says that Puvis de Chavannes was asked, or at least it was hinted to him that he would be asked, to decorate the walls in one of the galleries. He could not; he was far too busy at the moment, and but few years then remained to him. But that he was approached on the subject shows how much more intelligent at times is the interest in art in the provinces than in London. However, the list of recent pictures purchased for the museum suggests that ample storage room may be needed by the coming generation. Is it correct, in the article on "Recent Acquisitions in the National Collections," to state that the original drawing of the "Pearl of Great Price," made by Millais for his Parables, is now in the British Museum? Was not the original drawing by Millais engraved to pieces on the wood block? The study for it is another thing.

"BY THE KING'S COMMAND".

was written by Victor Hugo; but by the king's command was also written the title "The Royal Cocoa Factory" of C. J. Van Houten & Zoon. By command of King William III. the works of the world-famed Cocoa Manufacturers were styled as above. The title is peculiarly appropriate, and more so than it may appear at first sight, for the whole of the civilized world has recognised Van Houten's Cocoa as "The King of Cocoas" and it is only right that The King of Cocoas should be produced at the Royal Cocoa Factory. It has been so called because it is quite pure; it is highly digestible; and it is soluble to a degree unapproached by any other cocoa in existence. It is cheap; it costs less than one farthing per cup; it is easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of beef-tea. Easily made, appetizing in aroma, and of most delicious taste.

HAVE YOU TRIED
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

Gold Medals Paris, 1878:1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR
THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.
Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.
1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.
EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.
IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.
Bombay Agents.—Messrs. FREACHER & Co.,

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.
NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS, and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.
The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.
CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYN:" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."
The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

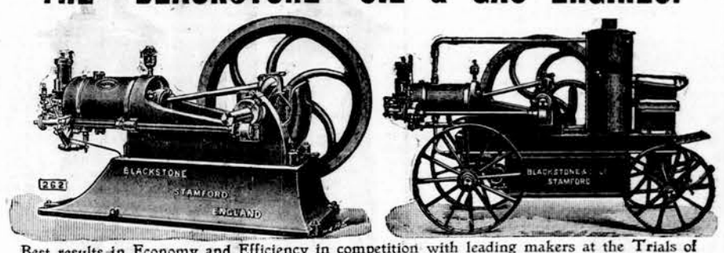
HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LEA & PERRINS'
Messrs. LEA & PERRINS beg to announce that, to enable the public to recognise their world-renowned
Original Worcestershire Sauce,
from others bearing a label in close imitation of theirs, they are now printing their Signature, in WHITE, diagonally across the RED LABEL on each bottle. Anyone copying the same will be at once proceeded against.
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
The Original and Genuine.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.
GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.
The British Medical Journal says—"'Benger's Food' has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."
The Lancet says—"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."
The London Medical Record says—"It is invaluable."
This delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested Food has been very successfully used in England for many years in the rearing of infants, and by those whose digestive powers have been weakened by illness or age. It may now be obtained in sealed Tins of Chemists, etc., throughout the Colonies and Abroad, and will prove a boon to Mothers and Nurses.
WHOLESALE OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

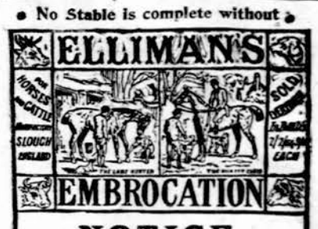
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

MOIR'S FRESH HERRINGS.
In 1 lb. Round Flat Tins.
Manufacturers:
JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.

Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.
BLACKSTONE & Co., LTD., STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH
and teach the Children to do so, by using
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.
THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.
THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE
6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.
AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER
AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

Of all Chemists.
Lanoline'
Dorting Brand.
This Darling appears on all labels of these genuine products
Natural Toilet Preparations.
Toilet 'Lanoline' in collapsable tubes,
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.
'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.
Wholesale Depôt—57, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

NOTICES.
No Stable is complete without


NOTICE.
THE Price of
ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK
FOR HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE,
IS NOW RAISED TO
1/- per Copy,
BUT
If the Label affixed for the purpose to the outside of the wrapper of 2/-, and 3/6 bottles of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION be sent to us with an address duly filled in, then a Copy of the Elliman First Aid Book is sent POST FREE. Foreign stamps accepted.
Address:
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS
Rub In
Elliman's
For Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold Chest Colds, Neuralgia from Cold, Stiffness from Severe Exercise
Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/
Prepared only by—
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.
CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

"A PERFECT Food for Infants" MRS. ADA S. BALLIN, Editress of "Baby."
Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.
Neave's Food
BEST and CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.
"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.
"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.
NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in
THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.
"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Person"
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.
A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

EPPS'S COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopath Chemists, London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WEST END GUARD'S WATCHES.

CAMPAIGN WATCH 18''' size.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY'S GUARD'S Keyless Lever WATCHES have been adopted by the Majority of Indian Railways for Guard's and Driver's use. These Watches are Specially Designed with a view to the requirements of Railway Service, viz.:—GREAT STRENGTH and PERFECT ACCURACY They are made with very bold hands and figures, so that the time can easily be read at night, and the cases are Damp and Dust-proof. They are made in two qualities.

THE PIONEER (Guaranteed for three years).
As supplied to the East Indian Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case. Price Rs. 25.

THE STANDARD OR IMPROVED GUARDS.
(Guaranteed for six years.)
As supplied to the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case.....Price Rs. 32.
" " Sterling Silver Case ..... " " 50.

This Watch is specially recommended to Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, and others requiring a Watch of the most accurate description combined with the ability to withstand rough usage.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.
As supplied to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

This Watch is made in 18'' or ordinary size (2 inches Diameter) and also in 16'' or small size (1⅝ inches Diameter). It is made on the same principle as the Pioneer Watch, but is of smaller size, and also guaranteed for three years.

Price in Nickel Case, either size.
OPEN FACE ..... Rs. 24
HUNTING ..... " 26-8
HALF-HUNTING ..... " 29

Price in Sterling Silver Case, either size.
OPEN FACE.....Rs. 38
HUNTING..... " 42
HALF HUNTING ..... " 45

Also in Black Oxydised Steel Cases. Open Face only. Either size Rs. 26-8.

We invite special attention to these Watches in Sterling Silver Hunting and Half Hunting Cases. Their neat appearance, heavy cases, and sound qualities make them SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATIONS AND PRIZES. Suitable inscriptions can be engraved at a Moderate Cost.

Any of the above Watches will be forwarded by V. P. P. at our risk to any part of India or Burmah.

Our Illustrated Price List of Watches, Clocks, &c., will be sent Post Free on application to

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

BOMBAY—31, HORNBY ROW. 11, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy for Cholera.* It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

H. Barrett, Engineer Kaiser-i-Hind Mill:—Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" gave relief at once and proved successful in all cases of choleric symptoms.—Dr. Bezonji Naoroji, L. M. and S: Batliwala & Co.'s *Cholerol* is a sure and safe remedy for Cholera.—Dr. Nowroji Burjorji Lam, L. M. & S: Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" is a sure specific for Cholera. I have found it extremely useful in several cases affording marvellous relief.—B. Salunker & Co., Commission Agents: We have great pleasure in testifying to the marvellous efficacy of Messrs. Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol," a specific for cholera. We have used it in several cases without any failure.—Patels or Head men of Worli, Koliwada, Bombay:—During the recent epidemic of cholera at Worli, Koliwada, not a single man died—who used the "Cholerol" according to Dr. Batliwala's directions.—J. Chavis, Esq., Supdt., Water Works, Bombay Municipality: Lives of my workmen, who reside in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli and attacked by cholera, have been saved by Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol." There was *not a sigle case of failure.*

Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and everywhere.

At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.
ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

GUN METAL GOODS.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

TURQUOISE SET, GOLD BEATEN AND SILVER BEATEN

CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, CARD CASES, CIGAR CUTTERS, KNIVES AND PENCIL CASES.

Cigar Cutter, etc., Rs. 16.

Turquoise Set Cigar Cutter, Rs. 6-8.

Turquoise Set Knife, Rs. 9-8.

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

Three Colour Pencil Rs. 15.

Pencil Case, Rs. 10.

Pencil, Rs. 8-8.

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 15.

Cigarette Tubes, Rs. 6, 15, 19.

Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 10.

Tri-coloured Gun Metal, Rs. 10-8.

Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 5-8.

Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.

Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.

Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.

Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8.

Silver Beaten, Rs. 17

Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.

Turquoise Set, Rs. 11.

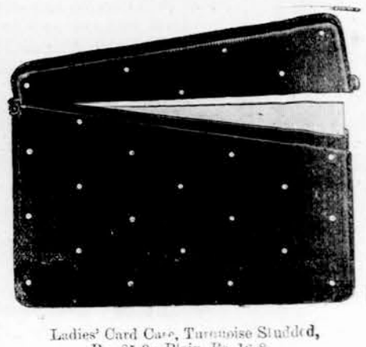
Gents' Case, Card Turquoise Set, Rs. 16-8; Plain, Rs. 12-8.

Memorandum Case Turquoise Set, Rs. 20.

Silver Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 32-8.

Gold Beaten, in Various Designs Rs. 31.

Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19


Ladies' Card Case, Turquoise Studded, Rs. 25-8; Plain, Rs. 16-8.

Ladies' Card Case, Gold and Turquoise Snape, Rs. 38.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

R. DITMAR'S

NEW CATALOGUE

JUST COMPLETED AND ISSUED

POST FREE TO ALL MOFUSSIL BUYERS ON APPLICATION

THE NEW CATALOGUE IS FILLED WITH A NUMBER OF

NEW TABLE LAMPS,
NEW HANGING LAMPS,
NEW TELESCOPIC FLOOR LAMPS,
NEW HALL LAMPS,
NEW WALL BRACKETS, ETC. ETC.,
OF THE LATEST STYLE AND SUPERB FINISH.

ELECTRIC LIGHT

CHANDELIERS, WALL BRACKETS, AND TABLE LAMPS ALSO KEPT IN STOCK.

R. DITMAR,

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD 69,
BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON In concentrated drops.

FER BRAVAIS FER BRAVAIS

LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Superseding Bitter Apple, Cubebs, Penny royal & Oil obtainable from REYNOR & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.

Proprietor:—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.